PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
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No. 54,650.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
20th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7902	....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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BERTHS Carefully Selected.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Cassum House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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FOR SKIN DISEASES,
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OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld. BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 25th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Feb.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barelge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barelge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magazzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 155
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 578	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

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BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to .... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1908.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

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The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
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W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up .... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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F. H. SUTTON,
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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 16,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

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Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

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Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of [illegible] ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all tickenes, pimples, scurf, [illegible], scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or [illegible] neck it improves the general health, and quickly removes long standing bronchitis asthma and hacking straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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These medicines were formerly [illegible]. The New brain and Nerve Food [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1828. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to MEMBERS only, will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, March 2nd, at 9-30 P.M. under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O.V. Muller, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving picture is FRIDAY noon, Feb. 25th, at the Town Hall.

LOST

ON Monday morning, on or near the Maidan, a CAMBRIDGE M.A. HOOD. Finder will be Rewarded on returning same to F. W. MARRS, Elphinstone High School.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our clients the property hereunder described. ALL persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or Building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of a Roadway or passage called British Hotel Lane, between Apollo Street and Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 508 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. B-1404, and New Survey No. 9516, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1204, and Street Nos. 7-9-11-13-15 and 17, British Hotel Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on or towards the West by the property formerly of the Vendor but now of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, on or towards the North partly by the property of the Vendor and partly by the property of the late Aga Mahomed Jaffer, and on or towards the South by the said roadway or passage called British Hotel Lane leading to Apollo Street aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Methodist Publishing House, the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 17th day of February, 1909.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of SURVEYOR, on Rs. 100 + Local Allowance Rs. 15. Only L. C. E.'s need apply. Written applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned before 10th March, 1909.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
February, 1909.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premium

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and outright by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

REMEMBER
SUNDAY, 21st FEBRUARY,
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
from 6 p.m.,
When 3 handsome PRIZES will be given away to Ticket Holders.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT,
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
COMPRESSED AIR PHONOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
(February 19 and 20), at 9 P.M.
Admission Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT,
SATURDAY 6-15—7-15.
Admission:—Children and Indian Servants, As. 8.
ADULTS, Re. 1.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1909.
RECITAL AT 6-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Fugue in E flat........................I. S. Bach.
2.—Largo..Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
3.—Audante Espressivo......................Sullivan.
(From Symphony in E.)
4.—Air........ "O rest in the Lord"...Mendelssohn.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5 { Pastorale...............................Salome.
{ Water Music..............................Handel.
6.—Song..."There is a green hill far away"..............................Gounod.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
Hymn 215..Gounod.
7.—Arioso..."Laud we now our God".Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Arnold Schmuck.)
8.—Grand Chorus.............................Guilmant.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made for the Organ Fund, which is heavily in debt.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING
CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P. M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P. M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in unforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man.—Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the comfirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.*

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE Birchester, Union House, Parvativilla Rockdale, Mount-ary, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 3 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials. Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 11A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for upcountry, Marathi Speaking CLERK, accustomed to keeping cash accounts on construction works and preparing statistical returns. Previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 1134, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO CLERKS to serve as Cashier and Accountant. Men having previous experience only need apply with copies of their testimonials stating salary expected. Cashier will be required to give security. Apply to Box No. 1138, care of this Paper.

WANTED FOR MADRAS.—ASSISTANT FOREMAN, capable of carrying out and superintending wiring installations. Must be conversant with modern methods. Pay Rs. 150 per month.—Reply to Box No. 1129, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

"APENTA" B.G.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER,
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, ... or other ... Machinery ... an export.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE SALE
OF
ANCIENT CHINA
AND
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES
will take place on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
25th, 26th and 27th February,
at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
ARE THE AUCTIONEERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the Building Materials of House No. 5, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co., and lately occupied by Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., as offices.

The Building is built of very good Burmah Teak and all the doors and windows are in very good condition and suitable for re-building.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Pedder Road, Camballa Hill.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th March next, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Pedder Road No. 5, and Altamont Road No. 19, following very valuable Pension and Tax tenure building plots:—

		Area.	
Plot No.	1	833	Sq. Yds.
Do.	2	936	do.
Do.	3	1,538	do.
Do.	4	1,128	do.
Do.	5	1,120	do.
Do.	6	1,120	do.
Do.	7	893	do.
Do.	8	704	do.
Do.	9	1,333	do.

The above plots bear Collector's Old No. 17, New No. 88, New Survey No. 7034 and 7161, and Old Survey No. 81, and are assessed by the Municipality under ward D No. 1154, Altamont Road, and No. 5, Ward D No. 3473.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE, COLOURED AND GREY PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following goods on account and at the risk of under-mentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Soonderjee Girdhar:

S. W. W. 300 J. T. 3879-88—10 cases W. Shirtings, No. 9099, 32 in. by 40 yds.
S. W. W. 300 J. T. 3791-98—8 cases W. Shirtings, No. 5151, 32 in. by 20 yds.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kanjee Jeithabhoy:

0060 S. W. and Co—210-214—5 cases coloured Glazed Doria 50 in. 12 yds.
0061 S. W. and Co.—220-221—5 cases coloured Glazed Doria 54 in. 12 yds.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kanjee Jaitha:
6 Cases Dyed Shirtings.
4 " Colored Dorias.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gopal Canjee:
14 Cases White Shirtings.
6 " White Leno Checks.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 63: 57-59: 52: 4-8: 2, Case No. 313: 314: 321: 327: 333 Mohomedkhan Pakhadi. Building Street Nos. 392-394: Case No. 442, Samuel Street.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Sarees, Silk Lace, Wool, etc., advertised for sale this day by order of the Acting Official Assignee opposite Bhuleshwar Library, is postponed until further notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture of a Lady such as wardrobes, electric fans and electric lights, Chubb's lock, safe in teak cupboard, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almiras, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, large lot of oil pictures, large partition screen, 1 ebonized upright piano in good order, 2 new typewriters by Deusonon and Armstrong.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light Rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a lady:
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with grey Arab gelding and harness.

SALE of ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE, in one lot, at Cruickshank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. H. C. Joseph and S.J. Tellery, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the Alex's Chronophone, consisting of plant, tent, machinery, films, furniture, &c., with its goodwill.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned or Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the mortgagees, up to the evening of the 21st inst.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the mortgagees' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, 2nd Floor, opposite Mr. Tata's Mansion, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dinner waggon, fair pattern drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, English light chairs and jardiniers, cabinets, marble top table and teapoys, bedsteads, almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, hand paintings and woolworked pictures, Brussel's carpets, cupboards, chest of drawers, book case, glassware and crockeryware, Ditmar's lamps, fancy table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 11 a. m. (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Manekji Pestonji, Cabinet-maker, closing his business, consisting of—

Cabinet-size photo frames, engravings, water colours, Oilpaintings, Oleographs, views, etc., picture wires, and silk cords, cases of gold leaf, and coloured mouldings such as brown and gilt, black and gilt, oak and gilt, picture glasses, plate glasses, polo balls and sticks, furniture such as substantial-made easy and light chairs, dining chairs, Curzon chairs, teapoys, boot jacks, chest of drawers, wall brackets, mirrors, side-tables, walking-sticks, glass showcases with drawers for picturres, glass show cupboards, teak and blackwood and mahogany furniture, planks, carpenters' tools, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5 Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, old Bhootkhana Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, such as set of dining table, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite, of sofas and chairs, marble-topped table and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, roll-topped office tables, corner and side-cabinets, chiffoniers, fancy teapoys, single and double bedstead, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, carpets, mahogany cottage Pianos, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, table ornaments, rich glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, steam working model railway with engine, set of coaches, tunnels, station viaduct, large set of rails with double curves and switches, automatic signals and lamp, clockwork railway with engine, rails and coaches, bridge, tunnel, etc., switchback railway and car (child), 16 bore choke D. B. hammerless gun by W. W. Greener, in perfect condition, one 286-bore Lee Speed sporting rifles, in perfect condition, very powerful, cartidges, mahogony three-quarter side billiard table with balls, Cues, etc., one elegant, rubber-tyred Curricle carriage by Simpson, of Madras, an elegant rubber-tyred Canadian dog-cart, a pair of showy, fast hardworking Mangolian ponies, going in harness, double Curricle harness, single harness, flower pots, etc., the property of J. Longmore, Esq., going home, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay;	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta;	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon;	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe,
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong;	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
88 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE, for two children (of two and seven). Hills in hot weather. Apply to Mrs. W. BREDENKAMP, Cawnpore.

FINISHER.

WANTED an experienced FINISHER for cotton goods. Apply to—

THE ELGIN MILLS COY.,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' RALEIGH BICYCLE, with accessories, in good order, new inner and outer tubes, dress guard and gear case, free wheel and two good brakes. Rs. 80.

V. A. CHURCHILL,
Apollo Chambers.

Write to the Superitendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens of the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District, for the following:—

If ever you wish to be on the spree
And have a good drink without the D. T.
Look sharp with a letter
You cannot do better
Than write to RENNICK for his Apple Tea
And for the Estates Evaporated Fruits.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgagees (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH
Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash in Advance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Volute, 2,598 tons, Captain St Jackson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same cotton cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Wardha, 3,257 tons, Captain R Honywood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in a Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N. Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R Kedslie, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,785 tons, Captain Rae, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same cotton cargo.

The steamer Zinnia, 2,339 tons, Captain J R Clarke, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo of coal.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon N E of Ceylon.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham........Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S NorthbrookComdr Henley............R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt ....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

General Henry Hunt Capt......Marsters ......U S Navy
General Henry Knox Capt ...R Rasmusen ...U S Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 18.

Alberta Trevis......2447Croces..........
Assaye......4359Gordon ......Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bime..........1869Stockwell ...... S Wallace & Co
Bulimba........1697Butler..........M M & Co
Brand..........1519 Evenson ......W & A Graham & Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie ....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723 Forbes ....K Nixon & Co
Hoseinee...993Jourdan..........B & P S N Co
Ipswich..........575 Pigot ....B & P S N Co
Ismaila......3341Ross ....M M & Co
Kola..........510 Moxon ....M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2967 Stephens ..Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lalpoora..........2124Fry.......... M Mackenzie & Co
Nawab......2041Corkhill..........T Morrison & Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani......1872 Geddie ....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam ......2751 Foster..........Shah S N Co
Saifi.........445 Shepherd..........B & H S N Co
Shahalian .....1917 Davison ....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir .. ..2555 Revill..........S & H S N Co
Singu.........1912Morison ....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward ....
Zinnia......2339Clarke ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A City of Calcutta 4785Rae...Karachi 19-2 K N & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart ...3757 Sommer felt ...N F 10-3 F Muir & Co
F Haddon Hall...2677 Abram Marseilles 21-2 K N & Co
G Nasori 911LeMierre.Persian Gulf 21-2 B & P S N Co
K Tosomi Maru ...2464Smith Kobe...21-2 N Y Kaisha
M Delhi...4784 Andrews...Shanghai 3-3 P & O S N Co
N Parthia...1766Rohde.....Hull ...21 2 W & A G & Co
O President..2086Muhlbauer.Zanzibar 26-2 A Strandes
P Shah Ameer......1922 Harrison ......Mauritius...2C-2 E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra ....3520Cammac..........N F M M & Co
2 Elysia ...3994Haig...Liverpool...27-2 W & A G & Co
4 Strathtay ......2850Mackenzie ......Antwerp...20-2 W & A Graham & Co
6 Yetorofu Maru...3067Sato...Kobe 27-2 N Y Kaisha
7 Austria .....4879Cobol ...Kobe ...24-2 A L S N Co
9 Braunfels... ..3359Zittlosen ......Karachi......26-2 W & A G & Co
12 Egypt...4178 Summers...London ...13-3 P & O Co
H W V D
Lingu... .....951Cutbush ...Karachi......19-2 M M & Co
M W D D
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
H W P D
Indravati ..518Fakeera..Mangalore .. 19-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani ..552Shamsudin...B nagar ...20-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Sanctoria s..........	Ward	Calcutta, Feb. 7
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, Feb. 8

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kasara s	Manby	Persian Gulf, &c
	Yarra s	Sellier	Marseilles
	Orissa s	Kedslie	Rangoon
	Wardha s	Honywood ...	Calcutta, &e
	Volute s	Jackson	Karachi

The steamer City of Calcutta, Rae, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Queen Elizabeth for Buthmore, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at midnight on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 18th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th February.

734 Musketry.—Sunday, the 21st instant. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-45 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th February.

565 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies. 6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

566 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

It is requested that as many men as possible wil turn out for next Saturday so as to enable them to learn their positions for firing on the following day (Sunday).

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BANDRA.

DEATH.

MODY.—February 18, at her residence, the late Mr. Jehangirji Rustomji Mody's Bungalow, Bandra. Bai Pirojbai, the widow of late Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji Mody, the daughter of late Mr. Dinshawji Dadabhoy Jilla, and mother of Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Mody. Funeral at 7-30 a.m. (Bombay Time) this (Friday) morning. Deeply regretted by her relations.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

The Greatest Tonic and Fever Cure of the Century.

BETTER THAN QUININE.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES," EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

CHIRETTONES are made from the Active Principle of the Indian Chiretta plant (isolated by D. S. KEMP. F. C. S) and is sold in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 forming the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever Cure in Existence.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-24m; 11-17a. Low water, 4-46m., 4-31a.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th February, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Bombay City Police Club's Annual Ball, Town Hall.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Cinematograph at Y. M. C. A., 9 p.m.

Maxim: "He that will have a cake out of the wheat must tarry the grinding."—Shakespeare.

Phases of the Moon.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, February 20.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Racecourse Mahaluxmi, 8-30 a.m. B. V. A. annual camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, commences. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Bellary Press Company, 19, Bank Street, 3-30 p. m. Children's Entertainment at Y. M. C. A. 6-15 p. m. Cinematograph at Y. M. C. A. 9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m.

Sunday, February 21.—Quinquagesima Sunday Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Inspection, B. V. A. Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, by Inspector of Coast Defences. Sun rises, 7h. 4m Sun sets, 6h. 41m.

Monday, February 22.—Medical Congress in Bombay to be opened by H. E. the Governor as president, University Hall, 10-45 a. m. Inspection of the Pathological Section after the opening. Empire Theatre, lecture on Malaria by Professor Ronald Ross, 6-30 p. m. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Home Street, Fort, 5 p. m. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting of the Bombay Branch, Cathedral Boys' School, 6 p. m. St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, Concert in aid of the Foundling Home, 9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Tuesday, February 23.—Medical Congress, University Hall, 11 a. m. Pathological Section, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Conversazione, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. Bandmann Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company. Contested Municipal Election, Cruickshank Road, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Wednesday, February 24.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Chackla. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting. Bandmann's Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m.

Thursday, February 25.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Annual Indian Medical Service Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m.

Generous Boatwallas.—Yesterday having been the Maha Shivratri holiday of the Hindus, some generous boatwallas, under arrangements previously made, gave free trips to Hindu excursionists to and from the Elephanta Caves.

Sale of Land in Hornby Road.—Two plots of land in Hornby Road, under the control of the Bombay Improvement Trust, were recently sold by Public Auction at Rs. 70 and Rs. 60 per square yard respectively. Both the plots were purchased by Mr. R. J. Tata at an aggregate price of Rs. 70,000.

Recital at the Cathedral.—The Cathedral Organ Fund is still sadly in need of support, and with a view to increasing the funds a recital will be given at the Cathedral on Tuesday next at 6-25, when Lady Maud Warrender will sing several items including Handel's "Largo," O Rest in the Lord," and "There is a Green Hill far away."

The Gatha Society.—At the weekly meeting of this Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. K. E. Punegar, B.A., will expound "Gatha Ahunavaiti" Chap. IV (Yashna Ha XXXI) verse 3. At 5-45 a discussion will be held on "Esotericism and Zoroastrianism" and after that Mr S. N. Kanga, B. A., will read a paper on "Ardai Viraf and his Trance."

Anthropological Society of Bombay.—The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Society, will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 24th February, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—(1) To receive the annual report of the Council and the audited accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1908. (2) To elect office-bearers for the ensuing year. (3) To elect two auditors. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., will deliver an address on "The Study of Ethnography in the Bombay Presidency."

Government and the Corporation.—Credit is due to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, says the "Indu Prakash," for bringing before the Corporation the question whether Government can bring forth a legislation materially affecting the rights of the Corporation without consulting that body. Any precedent of the kind would be highly dangerous. Zealous watchfulness in preserving intact rights existing is one of the first duties of all individuals and Corporation in a country pinning its faith on constitutional progress. Nor was the particular matter which called forth Mr. Ibrahim's protest a trivial one. Government seek by a proposed amendment to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Corporation in regard to obstruction in streets and other public places. A conflict of authority of this kind cannot but lead to serious consequences.

Band at the Prince Victoria Mary's Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March ....A Bunch of Roses.....R Chapi
Overture............La Reine dun Jour ...Adam
Song..................She is far from the Land..................Lambert
Grand Fantasia....Erin..................Balfe
Valse ....Rhein Sagin ....Gung'l
Selection ....The Earl and the Girl Caryll
Highland Patrol...The Wee Macgregor..................Amers

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 o'clock this evening:—

Quickstep ....Preciosa ....Weber
Overture..............Zampa..............Harold
Reminiscences of Tosti ....Pougher
Valse ....Tout Paris...... ..Waldteufel
Characteristic pieceThe Phantom Brigade ....Myddleton
Serenade..................Quand tu Chantes Gounod

THE LEVEE AND RECEPTION LISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am truly sorry your correspondent "R. B." should have been so hard hit over my letter. If he had read my communication a little more carefully, there would have been no cause for all that indignation on account of his "trade" friends. What I said was "the trade should certainly be excluded, but there are several kinds of trades." Then I said, 'but I do think that a fixed income of Rs. 400 p. m. should be fixed as entitling one to attend, and then their status should be scrutinized.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Feb. 19.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1908-1909 in Eastern Bengal and Assam:—[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under winter rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 17·3 per cent, of the total area under rice in British India.]

Explanatory.—Experience having shown that the dates adopted for the publication of forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal are too early for this province a scheme for revision of dates is under consideration of Government. Meantime, it has been decided, as a special case for this year, to issue this third or supplementary forecast.

General character of the crop.—Broadcasted rice seems to have given practically an average outturn all over the province. The transplanted crop has yielded excellent harvests in the Surma Valley and Upper Assam. In other parts of the province the crop did not do well on high land, where irrigation was not possible. This was more especially the case in Rajshahi Division, where the failure of the latter part of the monsoon was most marked, and over the tract known as the Barind, the crop was virtually a complete failure. Good outturns on the whole have been obtained in Chittagong Division; and Dacca Division also has done fairly well. A special feature of the season was the almost complete absence of serious damage to the winter rice crops by flood, insect pests, or blights.

District estimates.—District officers now estimate the area under winter rice as 10,441,200 acres or 1,081,700 less than last year. This may be accepted on the assumption that all the high land on which transplanted rice proved a failure has been excluded. But having excluded that area, it is incorrect to make a second allowance for this partial failure by reducing the estimate of average outturn of the area cropped. This mistake appears to have been made in several districts. The result is that though almost all District officers have raised the estimate of average outturn above the figures given in the second forecast, the average for the province is only 80 per cent. of a normal harvest on the actual area cropped.

Provincial estimate.—From such information as I have been able to gather, the district estimates seem to be in many cases too low, and this opinion is confirmed by the statistics of trade movements and prices of rice. On the whole, I should raise the provincial average to 90 per cent. of a normal crop per acre. On the basis of a normal yield of 9½ cwt. per acre, this is equivalent to a total outturn of approximately 89,272,300 cwt or 11 per cent. less than last year.

A Disabled steamer, the Messageries Maritime "Sydney," from the Straits, has arrived off Galle, a correspondent telegraphed from Galle to the "Times of Ceylon" on the 13th instant, being towed by a Clan steamer, which met the French steamer on her way from Colombo to Calcutta. "It is supposed that the disabled steamer has lost her propeller. The *Clan Lindsay*, which left the harbour about 3 p.m., steamed out some distance, and is standing by. It is not known whether the disabled vessel will put into Galle or go to Colombo. Both Galle pilots have gone to the scene."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 26th January:—

Considered the following letters regarding the auction sale of plots Nos. 82 and 82 A on the Hornby Road Estate and of plot No. 15 on the Colaba Reclamation :—

(a) Letter from Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers, dated 21st January :—

We have the honour to enclose herein cheque on National Bank of India, Limited, for Rs. 13,500 being deposit received by us from the purchasers of the above plots at yesterday's sale.

We also send per bearer three stamped Agreements and three forms of lease signed by the purchasers and trust you will find them in order. Plot No. 82 was sold to Mr. R. J. Tata at Rs. 70 per square yard. Plot No. 82 A was sold to Mr. R. J. Tata at Rs. 60 per square yard. Plot No. 15 was sold to Mr. Gordhandass Khatao at Rs. 40 per square yard.

(b) Letter from the Engineer, No. 485, dated 21st January 1909:— Re Sale of Plots 82 and 82 A, Hornby Road Estate.

With reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 276 of 8th December 1908, I have the honour to inform you that the right of Lease of Plots Nos. 82 and 82A in the above Estate were put up to public auction by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, on the 20th instant; both the plots were sold as they realized the reserved prices.

2. The plots sold realized an average rate of Rs. 65 per square yard.

3. The accompanying statement shows the rate per square yard realized for each plot at the auction, and interest at 4 per cent. on the capital value of the plot per annum.:—

No. of Plots.	Total Area.	Rate per sq. yd.	Capital Value of the area.	4 per cent. Interest on Capital Value.	Average rate per sq. yd.
	Sq. yds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
82	542	70	37,940	1,517·60	65
82A	541	60	32,460	1,298·40	

Resolution—To be recorded.

Considered the following notice of motion by Mr. W. D. Sheppard, dated 8th January, "That the Chairman be requested to report as to the desirability of letting on temporary leases the vacant building sites which are now awaiting disposal on Princess Street, Sandhurst Road, and in the Chaupati and Gamdevi Estates."

Resolution—Adopted.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, dated 22nd December 1908:—Re Plot No. 30, Agripada.

We are instructed by our clients Fatmabai, widow of Haji Elias Ali and Haji Dawood Haji Elias, to state that the above plot was taken up by them about a year ago with the object of erecting Bungalows thereon, but shortly after taking up the said plot our clients became short of funds and they are not in a position to put up the intended Bungalows as yet.

Our clients have therefore the honour to request that the agreement with them be cancelled and the amounts paid by them as deposit on 7th November 1907 and 14th March 1908 being Rs. 1,043-2-0 be ordered to be repaid to them. Our clients hope that this application of theirs will be received favourably and that they will be relieved from the burden of the agreement herein.

Resolution—The agreement should be cancelled, and the deposit should be and the same is hereby forfeited to the Board.

Considered papers underlying the following letter from Mr. Cursondas Natha Jadhowji, dated 15th December, 1908:—

I have the honour to lay before you the accompanying copy of correspondence and plan from which it will appear that I intend putting up a public fountain, on the site marked on the plan, at the Kazi Sayed Street (Khand Bazaar). The locality is daily frequented by hundreds of carts, etc., and supplying water for the bullocks and men in such a business centre will be a great boon. The present width, however, of the new extended road will be quite insufficient for the purpose, and unless and until your goodself will prevail upon the Board and get me the concessions, i.e., widening the road as marked in yellow, the work of charity and public utility will remain as it is without a further go. The fountain, as per design herewith, will be octangular with sixteen feet base, on which I have decided to spend from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. Any suggestion for alteration in the plan of the fountain will be welcomed and acted upon. In conclusion I have to request you to assist me, in carrying out my project.

Read memo. by the Engineer, No. 228, dated 12th January 1909. Read the minutes, thereon.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret they are unable to allow the fountain on the site indicated.

Considered papers underlying the following Memorandum by the Chairman, dated 18th January 1909, regarding the mortality statistics of the Board's chawls:—The mortality statistics of the Board's chawls for the past calendar year are herewith circulated for the information of the Trustees.

The figures given in the Administration Report for 1907-08 gave the following ratio of deaths per 1,000:—1. Agripada Chawls, 29·08; 2. Chandanwadi Chawls, 36·41; 3. Nagpada Chawls, 31·44; 4. Churney Road Camp, 27·10; 5. Converted buildings, 38·08.

In the statements now circulated, items 4 and 5 above are given as one head under "Huts and Buildings in Scheme III," and the later 12 blocks at Agripada are shown separately from the first 4 blocks. Figures are also given for the chawls at Imamwada (which are not yet complete) and for the huts on Paltan Road accommodating people from Scheme VIII (Mandvi-Koliwada).

It is remarkable that the original 4 blocks at Agripada which are provided with very lavish paved open space in the centre of the 4 blocks show a high death-rate (38·33) while that for the 12 blocks subsequently erected on improved design but much reduced open space is exceptionally low, being 25·80 for the year and only 21·25 for the six months July to December. These 12 blocks contained 3,140 persons on the average and the 4 blocks, 1,148 persons. The result for the whole 16 blocks is 29·15 per 1,000 which is very favourable. I imagine that the reasons for the better results of the 12 blocks are the preferable position of the latrines (i.e., between 2 blocks and separated from them instead of at the end of each), and the wider and better lighted passages.

The Nagpada results are only taken out on a very small population (479) and are therefore liable to large variation but the figure of 27·14 compares well with former 31·44.

The Chandanwady Chavls with 2,340 persons show 33·76 per 1,000 for the year, an improvement on 36·41 shown up to the end of March last. There were 12 deaths from plague in these chawls but for which the figure would have been below 30 per 1,000.

The Imamwada appear for the first time. Two of the blocks have been occupied for 15 months, but as rooms in others were completed the numbers have gradually increased. The average population for the first half of the year was 1,033 and for the last half it was 1,726. A large proportion therefore have come into the Chawls during the year from their former slums and the death-rate is affected in this manner. The ratio per 1,000 in the first half of the year was 60·02, in the second half 34·76, and on the whole year 44·23

The huts on Churney Road and the converted buildings show the satisfactory figure of 24·37 for the year, the ratio for the half-year July to December being 17·18 only.

The Camp on the Paltan Road shelters people from the pestilential slums of Mandvi-Koliwada and the death-rate when it was as high as 80 per 1,000. It is now down to 56·10 for the first complete year, a figure which it is hoped will be very greatly reduced in the current year

The totals show 34·34 per 1,000 on a population of 10,658 (average), a fairly satisfactory figure for a population consisting entirely of the poorer classes.

There were 26 deaths from plague during the year of which 12 occurred in the Chandanwadi Chawls (population 2,340) and 5 at Agripada (population 4,288). The system of inducing the people, as far as possible, to entirely turn out their rooms once a week has, it is thought, done a good deal to lessen this scourge by making it uncomfortable for rats to remain in the rooms.

There were 10 deaths from small-pox, but it is satisfactory to record only 2 deaths from phthisis.

Read the minute, thereon.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Lahore and in defect at the other stations. Maximum temperature continues high; the minimum has risen but is still generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the western districts but remain clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Upper Sind but are lighly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect except at Karachi where it has increased and is now in excess. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has spread over the whole division. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal except round the Gulf of Cambay where it is high during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now normal. Maximum temperature is normal except in the south-east where it is in defect; the minimum is high in Berar and normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north but equal to the average in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain heavily clouded in south Hyderabad but are clear or only very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum is higher than usual at most stations.

General Remarks.—Skies are now lightly clouded in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab but have cleared in Sind. Pressure continues to fall in North-West India.

Moderate cloud persists in South Peninsula and Cochin has had a light fall of rain.

A few light showers may occur in East Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	68·1	60·1	0·10	5·56
Jask (17th)	77·8	66·8	...	1·70
Muskat (17th)	80·8	89·1	...	4·70
Multan	77·8	52·0	...	00·4
Rawalpindi	71·4	43·4	...	1·58
Lahore	79·4	48·2	...	1·16
Sirsa	80·3	46·6	...	0·23
Ambala	80·0	47·0	...	1·07
Delhi	83 2	55·2	...	0·47
Agra	80·0	51·5	...	1·24
Mainpuri	80·8	49·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	83·0	55·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	83·9	45·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	82 6	49·0	...	0·41
Jacobabad	84·1	49·3	...	0·07
Karachi	80·5	62·5	...	0 69
Ajmer	80·9	49·7	...	0·33
Jaipur	82 2	51·1	...	0·40
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	86 6	58·5	...	0·31
Dwarka	86·3	59·2	...	0·12
Veraval	89·7	58·3	...	0 00
Rajkot	89·4	56·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	90·6	57·0	...	0·65
Surat	95·1	63·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	91·1	61·7	...	0·07
Deesa	90·8	51·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	82·8	48·8	...	0·00
Indore	84·1	55·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	78·5	52·8	...	1·46
Saugor	79·1	58·0	...	0·68
Hoshangabad	85·1	56·9	...	1·78
Khandwa	91·7	58·1	...	0·07
Akola	91·2	67·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	89·3	66·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	85·6	60·6	...	0·12
Chanda	89·0	60·5	...	0·02
Raipur	83·7	62·6	...	0·00
Bombay	83·5	68·8	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	82·8	66·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	83·5	71·2	...	0·00
Karwar	85·3	66·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	92·4	59·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	95·9	62·5	...	0·00
Poona	91·5	?	...	0·37
Sholapur	95·3	69·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	94·2	66·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	89·3	60·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad	90·2	63·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·9	67·7	...	0 00
Hyderabad	88·3	69·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86·7	74·4	...	0·24
Calicut	86·8	76·1	...	5·36
Cochin	90·7	76·3	0·12	1·21
Colombo	88·0	73·0	...	6·47
Masulipatam	86·7	73·3	...	0·23
Bellary	96·0	70·8	...	0·26
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
Madras	88·5	75·0	...	18·84
Bangalore	89·3	62·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	91·4	71·8	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	94 6	73·8	...	6·20
Negapatam	85·4	78·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th February was 29,920 in. 13ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

The transfer of the Military Accounts Department from Madras has long been under consideration, and orders have now been received for its removal to Bolarum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," February 19.

Mr. Keshavlal Girdharbhai Trivedi, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, was granted privilege leave for one month from the 9th November.

Mr. Manishankar Rajaram was appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, during Mr Keshavlal Girdharbhai Trivedi's absence on the above-mentioned leave.

Mr. Edalji Jehangir Davar, B.A., LL.B., Acting Head Clerk in the Testamentary Registrar's office, vice Mr. Shamrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, to execute and return processes awarded against or directed to be served upon the Sheriff of Bombay or which shall be awarded in any cause or matter wherein the Sheriff on account of his being related to the parties or for other sufficient cause cannot execute the same.

Mr. Dosabhoy Dhanjibhai Billimoria, Mamladar of Kalol and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Panch Mahals is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. Phirozshah Jahangir Taleyarkahn, B.A., L.L.B., to do duty as Joint Judge and additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. H. L. Hervey, I. C. S.

Mr. Taleyarkhan to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Thana may make over to him for trial.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I. C. S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. F. J. Varley, M.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Kavasshah Khurshedji Sunawala, additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be a Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Govind Shesho Coimbatore, Acting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, to be a Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., to act as Educational Inspector, C. D.

Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Dange, B.A., to act as Principal, Poona Training College, vice Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, B.A.

Mr. K. E. Kotwal to act as Fourth Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Southern Circle during the absence on leave of Mr. Ganpat Jayavant Rege or pending further orders.

An extension of service up to 31st March, 1910, has been granted to Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhagwat, L.C.E.

The appointment of Mr. Sitaram Raghunath Unde as a Conciliator in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Bhaurao bin Baburao Kale, residing at Dehra is appointed, with effect from the 1st March, to be a Conciliator under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Nagar Taluka in the Amednagar District, and the six villages transferred from the Jamkhed Taluka of the same district to the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge, Amednagar.

Mr. Padmakar Vinayak Nijsure, L.L. B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—

Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai, B.A., from Vagra in the Broach District to Olpad in the Surat District.

Mr. Maneklal Vrijbhukhandas Mehta from Olpad in the Surat District to Vagra in the Broach District.

Mr. Waman Gangadhar Pendse, B.A., is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Anand vice Mr. Vinayak Harischandra Thakur, B.A., granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his relief.

Mr. J. B. Potnis, Head Karkun, Salsette, to act as Mamlatdar of Salsette till further orders.

Mr. Sakharam Raghunath Kotwal, Deputy Accountant, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Nasik, during the period of appointment, of Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis as Acting Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, or until further orders.

Messrs. G. H. Anjangaonkar and A.W.W. Mackie I.C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, on the 8th February.

Messrs. J. L. McQuade and E. Sequeira, B.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Assistant Collector of Customs on the 1st instant.

Messrs. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., and G. Leathem, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Dharwar, on the 27th January.

Mr. Manekji Hormusji Vajifdar, L. C. E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Presidency District, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date of relief subsequent to the 5th February.

Major S. Evans, M. B., C.M., I.M.S., and Assistant Surgeon M. M. Vakil respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bijapur Prison on the 6th February.

Second Grade Police Prosecuting Inspector Maneksha Dhanjisha of the Surat District is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, and Fourth Grade Inspector Trikamlal Lallubhai of the same district is appointed Prosecuting Inspector during his absence.

Messrs. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., and D. Dalaya respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional officer, N. D., on the 31st January.

Messrs. D. Dalaya and R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional officer, S. D., on the 31st January.

Messrs. S. B. Tamboli and Byramji H. Lywalla respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Excise Inspector, Baglan-Kalvan Range, on the 29th January.

Messrs. C. K. Hardikar, B.A., and S. G. Purohit respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Malegaon on 9th February.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Dharwar, Bankapur, Hubli and Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. Bamonji Pestonji Sethna is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Pardi in the Surat District vice Mr. Jekisondas Bhailal, resigned.

Mr. Kalyanji Shankarji is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Jalalpur in the Surat District vice Mr. Sakerlal Bhogilal, resigned.

Mr. Lakshmidas Dadabhai is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Borsad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Wishwanath Ghelabhai, resigned.

The election of Mr. Bhikaji Vithal Deshpande, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Jamner in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Sayad Obedulla Akbaralli, Head Karkun, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Indapur in the Poona District vice Mr. Kamlakar Hari Sathaye, resigned.

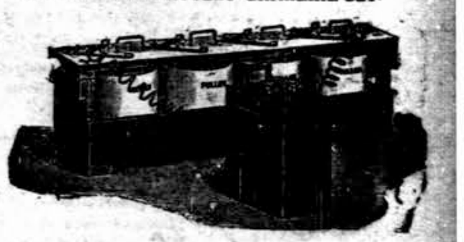
Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Dharwar, Bankapur, Hubli and Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. Sawlaram Vithuji Patil has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board of Indapur for group No. 5 vice Mr. Abaji Narayan Kulkarni, disqualified.

Under section 7 (a) of the Local Boards Act, the Taluka Local Board, Indi, has elected Mr. Ganpat Laxman Kolekar as a member of the District Local Board vice Mr Sadashiv Laxman Kolekar, deceased.

Mr. Vedu Bhila, Police Patil of Amrale, taluka Sindkheda is elected a member of the Taluka Local Board Sindkheda vice Mr. Kadu Bhila, deceased.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MUSSALMANS AND HINDUS.

THE "Englishman" :—That is a shrewd suggestion which Mr. Amir Ali made in addressing Lord Morley, namely, that when the statistician compares Hindus with Mussalmans he is comparing classes which admit of no useful comparison. Who was it that said that there is nothing so misleading as facts, unless it be statistics? It is easy to assert that there are sixty millions of Mussalmans in India while the rest are mostly Hindus of a sort, and that the Hindu excess of numbers gives them a predominance which should be represented by an excess of political power. But, plainly, the two hundred millions of Hindus are not all Hindus in the sense that the sixty millions of Mussalmans are Mussulmans. The difference is one which hardly needs to be emphasised by us. The Mussalman community is one in which there is not merely a theoretical equality, but it is one in which the socially lowest may rise, and has often risen, to the highest rank. In the Hindu community the difference between a highly educated Kulin Brahmin and a semi-aboriginal "Namasudra" of Eastern Bengal is not merely personal but, as it were, it is racial. To count the two together for political purposes merely because both are called "Hindu" is, to all intents and purposes to count cabbages and cocoanuts together for culinary purposes, because both are "vegetables." No doubt the servile state of the lower Hindu castes and races has been vastly ameliorated under British rule. Indeed, we imagine that many of the gentlemen who now denounce British rule would have had very little chance of a hearing under the ancient Hindu rule. They owe their social advancement solely to the superficial cosmopolitanism which has accompanied British education.

There still remain many millions who are Hindus only in the sense that Hinduism has ever received the dusky animistic races into its lower orders and its servile classes. So far as mere counting of heads goes, Hindus they are. But for political purposes, it is neither fair nor wise to join them to classes which for social and intellectual purposes regard them as absolute and incurable inferiors. How often have we heard the grosser and less agreeable superstitions of Hinduism defended on the ground that they were only intended for the primitive and childish intellects of simple folk incable of understanding such mental conceptions as those of Vedantic philosophy! Hinduism, it must be remembered, comprises many races, even in the same province, which are separated from one another by endogamous rules. It must, of course, be admitted that in Indian Mahomedanism there has been a tendency to imitate this spirit of social exclusiveness in matters of marriage. The Sayid does not willingly intermarry with the Shekh, it is true. But that is not a fixed social and religious rule. It is merely a custom analogous to the exclusiveness in marriage matters which most well-bred Englishmen maintained till quite recently, and some maintain even now.

These are facts so undeniable and elementary that Mr. Amir Ali must have smiled inwardly when he gravely restated them. Yet, evidently they are facts which may easily be overlooked by those who deal with the statistics of India at large, and who may thus be led into the sort of error which led certain Assam planters, at Census time, to return their Hindu Pasi coolies as "Parsees." For, in truth, there is no less difference between a Parsee merchant of Bombay and a humble and hopelessly ignorant Pasi coolie, than between a high caste Hindu and a Chandal. The difference is not merely one of social status of education and of intelligence. It is one of race and breeding, and between the two yawns a gulf which no administrator can bridge. There are, let us admit, similar differences in Islam, and in Christendom too. But they are more personal, temporary, accidental, remediable. Any wise scheme of decentralisation must consider not merely local differences, but racial and social differences. The tendency of modern politics is too much in the direction of ignoring such differences. The suffragists would have us ignore even the disabilities of sex. In a country like India, where class distinctions are hereditary and permanent, such ignoring of patent facts may lead to the gravest social and political trouble.

DOWN THEY GO TO THE SEA IN SHIPS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" :—Many strange, suggestive and unusual circumstances have attended the marine catastrophe off New York. Certainly there is nothing new in the warning it gives us about the danger of running steamers at high speed through crowded seas in a fog. The chances that are daily taken by Atlantic captains in this connection might well blanch the cheeks of confiding passengers if they realised the risk they were running. Perhaps the answer would be that it is a question between incurring the risks or stopping at home, considering the frequency of fogs off the coasts of Newfoundland. But every year, or every few years, add to the perils of the situation as steamers become more numerous and increasing in size are productive of more and more disastrous calamities when they do come to grief. But this time, though the ramming of the "Republic" threatened an ocean tragedy of almost unexampled magnitude, the new conditions of wireless telegraphy provided a remedy never before available. In spite of the fog, the distress of the rammed steamer was made known by electric waves to every vessel provided with wireless apparatus within a radius of 300 miles. And as the accident had happened close to New York there were plenty of vessels within that radius promptly ready to render assistance.

Mr. Binns, the wireless operator of the "Republic," has given to a New York paper an interesting account of his doings. His cabin was partially smashed by the collision, but though plunged in darkness owing to the stoppage of the dynamos his apparatus was unhurt and his accumulators in order. So at once he commenced pouring into space in all directions the recognised code signal of vessels in distress, "C.Q.D." A station on shore caught up and repeated his signals. They reached other ships besides the great liner, the "Baltic" but the "Baltic" succeeded in getting into electric touch with Mr. Binns who kept busy notifying the "Republic's" position both to the "Baltic" and to the "Lorraine," another vessel which did her best to render help though she does not seem to have been successful in finding her way through the fog. Even if there had been no wireless apparatus on board her own boats would no doubt have saved some of the imperilled passengers, but there would pretty certainly have been a considerable loss of life. So for the moment excitable public opinion is clamouring for compulsory wireless telegraphy on all ships carrying passengers. But in the case of collisions between two ships far out at sea, there might not be any help within reach, and then public demand would be for compulsory something else besides wireless apparatus. That does not lessen the credit due to the system in the present case even [illegible] there may have been some exaggeration in [illegible]tional headlines of certain newspapers in [illegible]t announced "2,000 lives saved by [illegible]raphy."

[illegible]ne circumstance connected with the [illegible] generally received the attention it [illegible] York correspondent of the [illegible]nounces that on the Friday [illegible]lock, a stranger called on [illegible]im to cable home news of a great shipwreck. The stranger explained that his shipwreck had not taken place up to the time of speaking but was "going" to take place. The "Republic" which had sailed that day from New York would be run down by another vessel and sent to the bottom. How did he know this? He had dreamt it two nights running, with all details, and was sure that his vision would be fulfilled. The "Telegraph" correspondent naturally treated his informant as a "crank" and declined to send Home prophecies as news; but he asked the stranger, did he want to be paid for his information? This, the said stranger, a gentleman apparently by his appearance, denied. He did not want payment and he did not even want his own name mentioned, but he wanted his forecast put on record. Except so far we may trust the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent to be telling the truth, he was not successful in attaining this object, but at all events twevle hours later his prophetic vision was justified and the catastrophe took place as foreseen.

Now of course for students of psychic phenomena there is nothing unprecedented in this forecast, though it is a very striking case to be added to the many preceding experiences of the kind. The apathy of the world at large about such cases is indicative of a curious kind of—needlessness. Prophecies that come true involve such extraordinary collateral conclusions. To be foreseeable, an accident must somehow be bound to happen,—actually set down in the book of fate. We hear talk already of inquiries at New York to determine who was to blame for the collision between the "Republic" and the "Florida." Can anybody be held to blame if the collision between those two ships was inevitable—appointed to happen by the higher powers that rule human affairs? And are we to assume that even in the case of accidents which no one happens to dream about, the fatality is equally defined by Fate (or whatever we like to call it)? Is the world a mere machine griding out inevitable results all the time, with nobody responsible for his own actions even, which by that frightful hypothesis are performed in blind obedience to an unsuspected law? Assuredly we are not suggesting that as the final inference from the stranger's dream in New York, but one would have to plunge deeply into metaphysics in order to reconcile the forecast of accidents with the supremely necessary principles of free will and moral responsibility. Anyhow no problems that can engage human attention are more interesting than these. And yet the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent tells his wonderful story, and people read it if they happen to see that paper and say: "How curious!" and straightway forget all about it, not even stopping to wonder what are the peculiar faculties in some few people liable to these abnormal experiences, which differentiate them from the man in the street.

H. H. THE AGAKHAN ON THE REFORMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—H. H. the Aga Khan considers the situation created by Lord Morley's reply to the Moslem deputation, to be so grave that he has disregarded the orders of his medical advisers and joined in political controversy at a time when complete rest has been enjoined on him. Possibly, his physical condition may be the explanation of the excessively gloomy view he takes, for most of his co-religionists in this country, though dissatisfied with Lord Morely's reply, believe that the Secretary of State's speech was of good omen. The members of the Moslem deputation might have found Lord Morley obstinately attached to the principle of combined electorates which they dislike, instead of which they found him quite willing to consider the advisability of separate electorates. They might have found him determined to regard nothing but numbers in allotting representatives between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and H. H. the Aga Khan seems to think they did. But though Lord Morley did not give so definite an assurance on this point as was received from Lord Minto three years ago, he admitted that other considerations besides the numerical strength of a community might properly be allowed to influence the representation given it. True, he did not suggest any definite method of securing the Moslem community representation over and above that to which it would be entitled by its numerical strength, but he expressed willingness to allow the Provincial Administrations "to take other elements into view as required or suggested by local conditions." We cannot see much for Moslem opinion to cavil at in this portion of Lord Morley's speech. He has not definitely committed himself, but, on the other hand, he has not ruled out the considerations advanced by the deputation. If the members of the deputation expected him to outline a scheme of universal application, they expected too much. The ratio of Moslems to Hindus varies greatly from Province to Province, and if the Provincial Administration are permitted, to use their own judgment in estimating how much additional representation is due to Mahomedans, satisfactory results may be anticipated. We have on a previous occasion given it as our opinion that the considerations other than arithmetical to which the deputation referred should influence the allotment of seats on the Councils in Provinces were Moslem representation would otherwise be very small, as in Madras, or non-existent, as in Burma, rather than in Provinces where Moslems would be in a majority, as in Eastern Bengal or in the Punjab. The aim should be to prevent a minority being almost ignored, not to increase a majority.

With H. H. the Aga Khan's disappointment at the refusal of Lord Morley to appoint a Mahomedan as well as a Hindu to the Viceroy's Executive Council we can feel no sympathy at all. As we have pointed out again and again, the Executive Council is in no sense a representative body, and the demand is wholly illogical. When Lord Morley's Despatch was published, we predicted that his failure to state the principle on which the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council was to be made would cause confusion of thought and encourage unreasonable demands, and so it has proved. But Mahomedans cannot fail to see eventually that this request is illogical, and they will then, it is to be hoped, desist from pressing it. Meanwhile, a good deal of avoidable disappointment and irritation has been caused, and the "Times" is of opinion that the existence of these feelings is a very good reason for not appointing Indians at all. From this view we dissent. It is desirable that Indians should not be excluded from the Viceroy's Executive Council as such, and an opportunity should be taken of showing that the barrier has been removed. As for misapprehensions and consequent suspicions, they would not have arisen if Lord Morley had been more explicit, and they will not, we believe, survive very long. The one substantial grievance in the list submitted by H. H. the Aga Khan is that of the mixed electorate, and there seems good reason for hoping that Lord Morley will concede the reasonable and natural demands of Mahomedans for separate electorates. Because they have found it necessary to represent their wishes to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy it is not to be supposed that the Mahomedans are one with less appreciative of the reforms than other communities. While we hope that means will be found of satisfying what is reasonable in their demands, it is impossible not be regret that the Mahomedans, have been obliged to press their claims. There is quite enough political agitation in India without the Mahomedans being driven into it, and the "Times" special correspondent in this country does well to draw attention to the inadvisability of encouraging consciously or unconsciously, the belief that the way to power and place lies through successful political agitation.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 16th February, give the following details :—

KARACHI.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 10 cents at Mirpur Batoro, minimum 3 cents at Manjhand. River at Bukkur on 14th, minus 2 feet 1 4-5 inches against minus 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Rain needed, especially for wheat crop. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice fair in Ubauro, taluka and good elsewhere, and of jowari good in Rohri taluka, fair in Shikarpur, Sukkur, Naushahro Abro, Pano, Akil and Mirpur talukas and poor in Ghotki and Ubauro talukas. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

No rain during week; for current month one cent at Sehwan. Standing rabi crops flourishing, but wheat needs rain in Larkana, Kambar and Dadu talukas. Harvesting of oil-seeds commenced in Nasirabad and Johi talukas. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 10 cents at Shahdadpur, minimum 5 cents at Tando Alahyar. Rabi sowing almost completed. Wheat in good condition. Oil-seeds in fair condition. Standing crops withering in Digri taluka owing to deficiency of water in Jamrao canal. Harvesting of oil-seeds continues in three talukas. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition except in Digri taluka.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area under rabi cultivation same as last year in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas, and 10, 20 and 35 per cent. more in Shahdadpur, Thul and Kandkot talukas respectively. Germination of rabi crops slightly injured by frost in Shahdadpur and Kandkot talukas, and good elsewhere, but need rain. Average outturn of kharif crops good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Cattle sufficient and in good condition.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week in the district maximum 4 cents at Dohad, minimum 3 cents at Halol. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, except wheat and gram crops which are damaged by frost. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Kalol taluka fair in Godhra taluka, fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal and normal in Halol mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Rabi crops and tobacco being irrigated. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Harvest of pulses in progress. Wheat ready for harvest in some places, and is in fair condition in Cambay State. Picking of cotton in progress in the district and in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

BROACH.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 11 cents at Hansot. Standing rabi crops in good condition except cotton which is slightly affected by cloudy weather in Broach taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Picking of cotton in progress. Area under different crops about normal except cotton and jowari in Broach taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach taluka and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week; for current month 2 cents at Surat, in the district 14 cents at Olpad. Harvesting of jowari continues in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha, of minor rabi crops commenced throughout the district except in Mandvi taluka and of wheat in Olpad taluka. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Bulsar taluka. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari and cotton good, and of wheat fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Threshing of kharif crops completed. Cutting of rab materials in progress in Mahim taluka and Mokhada petha. Burning of rab materials commenced in Murbad taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearing completion. Standing rabi crops ready for harvest and in good condition. Collection of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock generally adequate and in good condition except in Devgad taluka and Guhagar and Mandangad mahals.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of betel-nuts nearly completed in Siddapur taluka. Cutting of pepper continues in Ankola taluka. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Rabi sowing continues in Yellapur taluka and completed in Kumta taluka. Transplantation commenced in Supa petha. Weeding continues in Honavar taluka. Planting of sugarcane commenced in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rabi crops in fair condition; harvesting commenced in parts of Jalgaon taluka. Threshing in progress in Pachora, Chopda, Bhusaval and Raver talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor and of gram fair in dry land, and of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of gram continues in Taloda and Nandurbar talukas and of wheat in Nandurbar and Shahada talukas. Threshing of cereals and minor crops in progress in Sakri and Dhulia talukas. Wheat in ear in parts of Shahada taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Sindkheda, Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing.

NASIK.

Threshing of bajri in progress in Chandor, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Peint, Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in all talukas except Igatpuri and Baglan. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in Igatpuri, Kalvan, Yeola, Dindori and Sinnar talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon, Niphad, Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka. Prices of fodder rising in Chandor taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, but scarcity felt in Sinnar, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Deepening of wells in progress in Sinnar taluka. Almost all pats are getting dry. Scarcity of water apprehended. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops in progress, Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Late rain deficient in scattered areas in the eastern portion of the district. Harvesting of rabi crops and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Jowari crop affected with disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Estimated outturn of kharif crops of bajri and rice fair to good and of rabi jowari and wheat poor to fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withered in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but not generally sufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops completed, and of rabi crops in progress in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Cotton withering in Badami taluka and affected by disease in parts of Bijapur taluka and in fair condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops poor to fair in the district including Jath and Daphlapur States, except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in Bagalkot and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in some places. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Cutting of tobacco commenced in Chikodi taluka. Garden crops thriving in Chikodi taluka and Hukeri petha. Picking of cotton commenced in Sampgaon, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Cotton damaged from insufficient moisture and by disease in Sampgaon taluka. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Belgaum, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri and Murgod pethas. Cattle generally in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of wheat continues in five talukas Standing late crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Wheat being irrigated. Wheat and cotton crops flourishing, except in parts of Halar, where cotton slightly damaged by frost. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good in Jhalavad, Sorath, Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulses continues in Baroda and Gandevi mahals, of jowari in Gandevi, Mahluva, Karjan and Dabhoi mahals and of rice and pulses in Vakal and Vyara mahals. Cotton, castor-oil seeds and rabi crops in Kadi, Kalol, Dehgam and Sidhpur mahals, tobacco in Bhadran and Petlad mahals, wheat and sugarcane in Damnagar mahal and ginger and sugarcane in Gandevi mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Vyara and Amreli divisions. Opium crop in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Standing crops of wheat, rape-seed and gram in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Grass suffered from want of sufficient moisture in the soil. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

THE India Office, it is stated, has directed that in the case of appointments made to the Indian Services from Home, no young man will be permitted, in future, to come out to this country to take up his appointment during the hot weather—that is to say between the 1st April and the 1st October—without the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India. This sanction will only be accorded upon the production of a satisfactory health certificate from the Medical Board at the India Office.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemis and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

PAT HAN'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CALCUTTA.

THERE are few things under the sun which give an Asiatic more real pleasure than strolling through a bazaar, and Gul Hassan was no exception to the rule. We were bent on enjoyment and in the very best of tempers, but, nevertheless, the pleasure of the Calcutta bazaars were not for us. The streets were narrow, the throng was great. At first we gently pursued our devious path through the crowds of "Golden Bengal," though their jostling and rudeness were something new to us—so new to Gul Hassan, indeed, that a look of absolute horror took possession of his features each time he saw his "sahib" hustled. He had all his life been accustomed to men who minded their manners, because on the border and beyond it rudeness is dealt with in a particularly summary and unpleasant way, and he could not at first grasp the situation. On the frontier a white man is generally recognised as a gentleman, and is treated as such by those he meets, who are also gentlemen, though of a different creed and colour. Here in Calcutta, the capital city of the Great Sirkar, the greatest power on earth, the strength of whose arm even the Mohmand clansmen had sometimes confessed, there appeared to be a something which required explanation, and Gul Hassan was puzzled. He was lost in abstraction for a time, but he apparently settled the question to his own satisfaction and took action accordingly. As he afterwards explained to me, he felt that as we were merely birds of passage in the place, it seemed a waste of time and talent to try and forget the lessons of youth, and to attempt to pick up Calcutta fashions, so he determined to act on natural impulses. These drove him to reprisals each time a Bengali had the temerity to hustle us, and soon we had more enemies within ten square yards of us than we ever hoped to have in the wide world. Matters went from bad to worse, and at last it came to fighting a rear-guard action down a narrow lane till we were fortunate enough to strike a main thoroughfare and seek safety in a passing tramcar. If we left behind us traces of our retrograde defensive action which it took some members of the community both time and trouble to wash away, the fault assuredly did not lie with two harmless visitors who had travelled many miles to see and to admire the wonders of the great city, confident in the hospitality of a civilised community. In truth, we should both have been better treated in Peshawar, which is always held up as a dreadful example of lawlessness.

The next day was also full of incident, and it was a mercy it was our last. We devoted it to shopping in tha European quarter. Gul Hassan, with a courier-bag of rupees—the savings of years—slung over his shoulder, acted as cashier. We went first to a European emporium of small clothes where I selected some garments which a perky self-sufficient little Bengali assistant assured me were the very latest things from "Band Eshtreet." I informed Gul Hassan of the price, and asked him to pay the Bengali connoisseur. Not knowing English, he had not like myself, benefited by the allusion to "Band Eshtreet," so, glowering at the shopman, he said, "Fifty rupees! What for? A vivid scene followed. Fortunately Gul Hassan's fervour could not express itself in Hindustani, and found vent in scarifying Pushtu, which no one understood. For several minutes "he raved like a soul in Jehannum," and declared that nothing would permit him to stand idly (!) by and see his "sahib" robbed by a particular species of extraordinarily misbegotten offspring of burnt ancestors. Eventually I had to give him a peremptory order for payment, and the soldier in him obeyed. But the natural man was unconvinced having carefully counted but fifty rupees in silver, with great deliberation he hurled them in a glittering shower about the little Bengali's ears. Covering the retreat with what apologies I could, I hurried my hot-headed retainer out into the cab at the door without waiting for the rupees to be collected. The adventure in the bazaar had strengthened my belief that I had perhaps been rash in introducing this child of nature to a society which he could not live up to; I now felt quite convinced of the fact. Gul Hassan had never failed me when better men than Calcutta bazaar rowdies had to be dealt with, and his simple logic would not permit him to truckle to the mere conventionalities of civilisation, where one is robbed far oftener than on the frontier, and by very inferior bandits.—"Blackwood's."

WEDDING AT DUM DUM.

THE old cantonment of Dum Dum was "en fete" on Wednesday, Feb. 10, on the occasion of the marriage of Captain Charles Cecil Rowe Murphy, the Suffolk Regiment, to Stella Margaret Walker, younger daughter of Major M. Walker, R.A., Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum. The bridegroom is well known in Calcutta, being the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta who was assisted by the Rev. S. Scott, Chaplain of Dum Dum. The church was beautifully decorated with white flowers, palms and green leaves, and the service was fully choral. A special choir which had been organised for the occasion, consisting of ladies and gentleman of the station, kindly gave their services. The bride looked charming in a robe of ivory satin trimmed with panels of silver filet net, and silk embroidery, which also formed the yoke and long undersleeves; she wore a veil of white tulle over a wreath of orange blossoms. She was given away by her father, whilst the bridegroom was supported by Captain N. S. H Sitwell, R. A., as bestman. The bridesmaids were Miss Sylvia Peters and Miss Gladys Binning, who were dressed in white muslin robes with pale blue directoire sashes. They carried bouquets of pink roses which, together with pearl brooches, were gifts of the bridegroom. Three little bridesmaids, the Misses Eileen Duloken, Heather and Cicely Smith, wore white Kate Greenaway frocks and carried posies of pink roses. They also wore pearl brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom. Mrs. Walker wore a handsome embroidered gown of mauve silk voile, with a black and white hat. The register having been signed, the bridge and bridegroom passed down the nave beneath an archway of drawn swords. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Park, the residence of Major and Mrs. Walker, where a large number of guests assembled on the lawn. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Major H. B. Foote, R. A. The band of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles was in attendance and played an excellent programme, which consisted largely of Irish music. The carriage in which the happy pair left for Calcutta was driven by Major H. B. Foote, Major G. S. Ogg being seated beside him on the box, whilst three other Gunner officers mounted the back of the carriage. As the bride and bridegroom drove out of the gates the band struck up "Speed the Plough," the march past of the Suffolk Regiment. Later in the evening the happy pair left by mail for a tour in the United Provinces, the bride travelling in a dress of electric blue bordered voile made in semi-directoire style, with a hat of the same shade. The presents were numerous and handsome.



THERMOS FLASKS

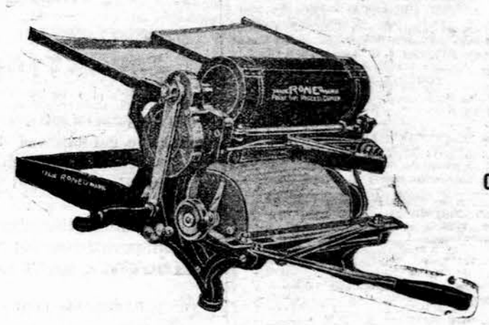
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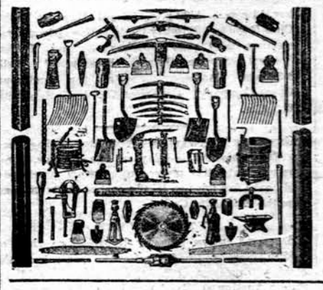
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BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bombay League of Mercy was held last evening in the Hall of the Cathedral Boys' School, the Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, presiding.

The Lord Bishop, in opening the proceedings, said that the business of the meeting was to receive the report for the past year and to pass the rules that had been amended in consequence of the experience gained in the past.

SECRETARY'S REPORTS.

The Rev. Dickins, Archdeacon of Bombay, then read the Honorary Secretary's report, which was as follows:

We deeply regret the death of our late President, Bishop Pym, who died at Poona in March last. Bishop Pym was instrumental in reviving this Society, and ever took the deepest interest, realizing the sad need there was for such work in this country. One of his last acts was to preside at the annual general meeting held in Government House; eleven days later he passed away. His name will ever be associated with rescue work in this Diocese. We welcome our new President, the Right Reverend Dr. Palmer, under whose guidance we can already see that the [work] will be carried on with increased vigour. [In] February last Mrs. W. J. Anderson became General Secretary which post she filled with untiring zeal and interest, until home ties made it necessary for her to resign the post. The Society owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Anderson which we desire to record with much thankfulness. We regret to hear of her recent illness, and sincerely trust that she will soon be restored to health and strength again. Miss Gardiner who has worked in Poona for two years has been compelled to resign her connection with the work on account of ill-health; Poona is therefore without an active worker for the time being. To-morrow we hope to welcome Miss Hirst to Bombay, a lady who will arrive from England, where she has had useful experience in this work. Before the late Bishop died, he had corresponded with Miss Hirst with this object in view, and we were thankful to learn that our present Bishop had made her acquaintance in England, and that we were not to lose her services.

A most successful Drawing-room meeting was held in Poona on the 20th of January last, kindly convened by Mrs. Alderson at "Polo Vista." The Bishop presided, and thanks to Mrs. Alderson's valuable help and true sympathy in this noble cause the meeting was a great success, and a large number of Poona ladies were present. We trust and believe that under Mrs Alderson's earnest and sympathetic Presidency a strong and influential Committee of ladies has been already formed in this most important centre. It is with deep sorrow we have to record the serious illness of Mrs. Jackson whose untiring zeal and wonderful energy has done so much for this cause in the Diocese. Through her illness our work has been greatly crippled during the past few weeks, but to-day we are thankful to report that God has seen fit to raise her up from the bed of sickness, and we trust she will be able to leave the Sassoon Hospital next week, at least convalescent, but it will of necessity be some time before she will be able to take up her work again, and the Doctors are unanimous that she must have a change to England. She will, therefore, in all probability leave India next month and be away for six months at least, after which we may well hope to welcome her back amongst us.

Panchgani.—For some time past some of the residents in this little station have supported one case at Bangalore, at the rate of Rs. 20 per month, for which we record our grateful thanks; we regret to say, however, that these kind supporters are shortly leaving the Station, and so far there seems none to take their place, but we trust that when the time comes, others will come forward to carry on the good work. Finally, in spite of many difficulties occasioned largely by the change of Secretaries and Collectors of subscriptions, the work has gone steadily forward, and we feel sure that the more the great and crying need of this work is known amongst our fellow countrymen out here, the greater support we shall get. We are now supporting 17 women and girls in the Sisters' Home at Bangalore, and St. Alban's Preventive Home."

The report was approved and adopted.

The Archdeacon then read Mrs. Jackson's report for the past year, which stated among other things: In the year under review, we have come in contact with 45 women and girls, who have been led astray. Of these 14 are in the Home at Bangalore (House of Mercy) 3 in the Preventive Home at the same place; one has been restored to her husband—another is to be shortly restored to her husband; another is to be married this week; one has died; 8 we have failed to influence. The remainder we keep in touch with and trust and believe they may sometime seek our help and shelter.

I have come into personal contact with each of these 45; I think I may say 15 are English—the remainder being Eurasians, I wish to emphasize this fact as I find it is commonly thought there are no English girls who require being rescued from this terrible life out here. Quite recently I heard of an English girl who was living with an Indian, but after a time was taken ill, and went into Hospital where a friend of mine met her. The poor girl decided to give up her life of sin, and arrangements were made with me for her to go to Bangalore From the time her Indian friends knew of her resolve, she was never left. She eventually got better and was discharged from Hospital, when she suddenly died.

My friend adds, I wonder if you can help any of these poor things who get into the clutches of unprincipled Indians. Yes, I did help a little, but too late to do much. I came across the daughter of an English Officer, dying of consumption and starvation; not a soul was near her; I was told she had been living with an Indian man and had been brought through drink to the terrible condition in which I found her. We took her to the Hospital, but in 10 days she died. No one came forward to claim the bed on which the poor thing lay, or the one box she possessed. I followed her to her last resting place, and her whole history will probably never be known. Some months back a young English woman was found in one of the Hotels in this City. She was unable to give a very satisfactory account of herself or of her visit to Bombay, so we induced her to return to England which she did within a fortnight of her arrival."

The following Ladies and Gentlemen were appointed members of the General Committee: President, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Vice-President, the Archdeacon of Bombay, General Committee for 1909—Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Batchelor, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Arthur (Satara), Mrs Alderson (Poona), Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Kennelley, Mrs. Lowndes and Mrs. Haines, (Honorary Treasurer): Mrs. Heaton, and Secretary Mrs. Dickins.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter read the Treasurer's report which stated that the total receipts together with the previous balances amounted to Rs. 10,654, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,838. The net receipts were Rs. 4,853, while in the previous year they were Rs. 4,660. The expenditure was Rs. 5,805 as against Rs. 3,000 in 1907. The increase in the expenditure was due to the fact that they had one paid Secretary more than last year, that they had to pay a large sum of Rs. 1,900 for the maintenance of the women and girls at the House of Mercy at Bangalore. Mr. Procter further said that the increase in the expenditure was satisfactory as it showed that the work had extended. But to continue and develop the work, the subscriptions must also be increased.

The reports and accounts were adopted. The new rules were then discussed, amended and passed.

The Lord Bishop addressing the meeting said that the meeting had lasted rather longer than expected and he would therefore say only a few words in conclusion. He was sure they were all very grateful to Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Dickins, for the work they had done during the last year. Next he wished to impress the urgency of the work of the League. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Jackson had expressed it in a way which he was afraid he would not be able to do. Mrs. Jackson had mentioned the facts and let those facts tell their tale. They were terrible facts. He was sure they must have hearty support in the work and he was sure they would have it if the people knew it. The work required more persons to do it. He did not believe that only one woman should be engaged for the work in a big City like Bombay. They must double or treble the number of workers for outside work. In all work of rescue, two departments existed. Firstly, they should have a Home where the women could be sent, trained, and won over to a better form of life. Secondly, they should have trained workers. At present they had to send the persons they rescued to Bangalore. But that city was a little far away. He was sure that in future they would have a Home in Bombay. But at present he was satisfied with one Home, that at Bangalore, which he did not think could well be improved. But the one great necessity was of trained workers, who should know how to rescue unfortunate girls. He was glad that Miss Hirst who was coming to India had experience of the work in England. It was very difficult to find people for this work. The women required for this work must be possessing strength of will, trained and experienced. Two workers in Bombay and one in Poona he would put down as the absolute minimum. He hoped Mrs. Jackson would now recover her health. She had spent all her health for the work, and he did not suppose there was any one more devoted to the work than she was. They hoped she would return soon, but even then they would want another worker to assist her. One great drawback to the work of the League was that India was behind hand with regard to regulations dealing with persons coming out for immoral purposes. If that was so they ought to be able to prevail upon the Government to bring their regulations in this port to the standard of Spain and Portugal.

The proceedings then terminated.

CALCUTTA'S MEAT SUPPLY.

Note by the Health Officer.

"NO OCCASION FOR ALARM."

In connection with the recent complaint regarding some meat sold in the New Market which, Dr. Frederick Pearse, Health Officer to the Corporation of Calcutta, reported was not injurious as human food but as regards which Major Leonard Rogers, Professor of Pathology, held a different opinion. Dr. Pearse submitted a note at the meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation on Friday evening.

The note is as follows: In view of the complaint made concerning some meat sold in the New Market upon which I had reported that it was not known to be injurious as human food and upon which the complainant submitted the sample to the Professor of Pathology at the Medical College who gave a a somewhat different opinion. I desire to inform the Committee that

I. This parasitic disease, the subject of the complaint is practically unknown in man, only two or three doubtful cases having been recorded. The paracite which is a fusiform, soft, jelly-like body, generally less than half inch in length, and enclosed in a sort of skin, is found among the muscle fibres of the flesh in horses, cattle, pigs, reptiles and other animals. It is a very lowly organised structure and is quite different from, and has no relation with, the class of animals known as "worms." It is classified zoologically among the Sarcosporidia but the appearance in meat was early described as Meischer's Sacs. Very little is known in regard to the development of these parasites and the manner in which the hosts are infected. It is probable that they remain in the affected muscles for long periods. In many cases they die off within their hosts and their remains become calcified.

Emxperiments made by feeding animals with infected flesh to induce infection have been unsuccessful. This rare parasite of meat is not quite new to meas my attention was drawn to certain samples of meat submitted for my inspection last year. This I believe wasthe first recognitions of this disease in India.

II. I have again examined some affected meat carefully, looked up all the available authorities and condude that meat so diseased does not warrant my condemning it for the following reasons. In nearly all affected animals these parasites die off within their hosts without causing illness. As nearly all the animals affected are herbivorous the idea of a direct transmission through eating infected flesh may be summarily dismissed (Braun). Experiments by inoculation have yielded negative results. The spores have not much power of resistance—for instance they perish in the gastric juices (Braun). There is no account given of the symptoms produced in animals by these parasites although the parasites are common in cattle and horses in certain countries.

Osterlag says:—"In isolated cases Meischer's J. Sacs are said to have caused inflammatory phenomena. On account of their rare occurrence these cases have only a slight importance for us. As a rule Meischer's sacs heal in the muscle fibres without reaction. They produce no striking alterations in the affected organs. Further more it has been proved that Sarcasporidia are an exceedingly rare occurrence in the muscles of man." Pfeiffer asserts that feeding experiments have given negative results. He moreover says that muscle infecions have not been observed with certainty in man. "In the practice of meat inspection it is quite customary to disregard the ordinary slight invasions of Meischer's sacs in hogs and to admit the meat of such animals to market without restriction. This practice is justified so long as the musculature shows no microscopically recognisable alterations and this is the usual case (Osterlag). He says that when the calcification has appeared in the sacs the meet must be considered as spoiled (inferior) food material. This even does not mean that it is unfit for human consumption. In hogs he says no objection can be made to the sale of such meat under declaration. "Under declaration" means notification that it is diseased.

These enquiries therefore show:

1. That this is a very rare parasite which has only been once or twice found in man and then only after death from other diseases.

2. That the symptoms, if any, produced by the presence of the parasites are unknown.

3. That no results from consuming the diseased meat have been recognised.

4. That animals intentionally fed with this diseased meat and also those inoculated with it have remained healthy.

5. That there is no evidence to show that meat so affected is "not fit for consumption."

Under the circumstances there is no occasion for alarm although many carcases have been found in Calcutta to be affected with this parasite. It is almost certain that cooking destroys all danger (if there be any danger), which researches up to the present have not shown.

I have not considered it necessary to order confiscation of or destruction of meat so affected.

The Mayor of Penzance has been informed by Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, that in the case of Lawrey, the Cornish miner killed in an accident at Yukon River, British Columbia, a Government annuity of £52 has been purchased for his widowed mother who lives at Penzance. Lawrey's dying words had reference to the position in which his mother was left, and his comrades subscribed the money.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Bombay Open Tournament.

BHOPAL TEAM RUN OUT EASY WINNERS.

There was a big attendance at the Maidan before the Bombay Gymkhana Club yesterday evening when the final round of the Bombay Open Polo Tournament was played. The Bhopal side which defeated Idar earlier in the week were opposed to Poona Horse. They had the advantage of better mounts and making every use of it were the winners of a fast game by the big score of nine goals to two. However inspite of its onesidedness the match was thoroughly interesting as the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell afterwards acknowledged at the cup presentation ceremony. Bhopal played the same team which defeated Idar, while Poona Horse were fully represented.

Teams:—

Bhopal.—No. 1, Captain J. G. Greig; No. 2, Captain Sheik Abdul Waheed; No. 3, Mr. Umtiaz Ali Khan; back, Resaldar Mohamed Hussain.

Poona Horse—No. 1, Mr. M. C. Raymond; No. 2, Mr. Hildebrand; No. 3, Captain Alderson; back, Major Newnham.

Umpires:—Col. Forbes and Captain Souter.

First Chukker:—Bhopal attacked almost at once. Capt. Abdul Waheed got away and Mr. Ali Khan scored within two minutes. Captain Alderson attacked hotly for Poona, but his pony collided heavily with a goal post and thus a grand chance was lost. Capt. Greig here got away and a splendid shot by Capt. Abdul Waheed only just missed.

Second Chukker—Bhopal were still pressing and Mr. Ali Khan scored from a close shot. Capt. Abdul Waheed brought the ball down without scoring and then Resaldar Mahomed Hussain cleared well with a back-hander. Bhopal attacked hotly for some time till Mr. Hildebrand cleared and the bugle sounded with play in midfield.

Third Chukker—Captain Alderson who had injured his arm, here retired and his place was taken by Duffadar Goolam Hussain. He signalised his appearance with a useful spurt, but sent the ball a good deal wide of the goal. Captain Abdul Waheed was once more dangerous, but a long shot wentwide. Bhopal pressed hotly and Major Newnham stopped a hot shot. Capt. Abdul Waheed however scored with a clever cross-shot. A foul was given at the Cruikshank Road end, but there being some difference of opinion between the Umpires the ball was hit out in the centre. From this Bhopal scored through Capt Abdul Waheed.

Half time.

Bhopal .... 4 Goals.
Poona Horse .... Nil.

Fourth Chukker.—Play remained in midfield at the outset. Mr. Ali Khan shot wide after a good opening. Bhopal kept up the attack for some time till a foul was given against them, The free hit was poorly taken by Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Ali Khan easily cleared.

Fifth Chukker—Mr. Hildebrand broke away but transpore Mahomed Hussain sent the ball back from midfield. Captain Greig took the ball in midfield and with two long drives sent the ball through the goal. From another opening furnished by Captain Greig Captain Abdul Waheed scored a sixth goal. Mr. Hildebrand then replied for Poona Horse with thir first point. A penalty against Bhopal brought nothing, but for the other side Captain Abdul Waheed got away well and scored a fine goal

Sixth Chukker:—Captain Abdul Waheed just missed the goal with a long shot, but a little later was successful. Mr. Ali Khan also got away well, but sent the ball wide of the posts However taking an opening made by Captain Abdul Waheed he put on the ninth goal and just before the final bugle went, Mr. Hildebrand scored a second goal for Poona with a high long shot. Final score:—

Bhopal .... 9 Goals.
Poona Horse .... 2 Goals.

The tournament trophy was afterwards presented to the Bhopal team by Lady Maud Warrender. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, President of the Gymkhana, in requesting her to make the presentation, said that this had been one of the best games they had had in their lines. He referred to Capt. Greig as a wonderful man who when he was not making runs at the southern end, was scoring goals at the north or winning a racquet tournament in the racquet court. He was also delighted to see that excellent sportsman, the Maharajah of Idar.

BOMBAY JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

This tournament for the Idar Challenge Cup, presented by His Highness Major-General Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., will commence on March 1st. The following teams have already entered: 26th Cavalry, General Alderson's team, Idar, Government House, Bhopal, and Bombay Gymkhana.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, February 17.

A cricket match was played on the Gandevi H. S. cricket ground between the Gandevi H. S. C. C. and the Bulsar H. S. C. C. on the 13th instant, the match resulting in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

GANDEVI H. S. C. C.

		1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Italia, R B	...	4	0
Mobed, M M	...	0	0
Gazdar, N J	...	0	10
Sagar, B F (capt)	...	8	0
Bhagalia, B M	...	4	3
Mobed, P K	...	0	12
Gazdar, P C	...	13	28
Gazdar, B J	...	12	1
Chokidar, S H	...	2	9
Bhatt, M A	...	1	0
Gadatwala, N N	...	0	1
Extras	...	4	12
Total	...	48	76

BULSAR H. S. C. C.

		1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Guard, K N	...	0	2
Maneksbahna	...	1	0
Shroff, S J	...	8	15
Bhura, D H (capt)	...	4	0
Carpenter, G D	...	9	16
Bapumia, R	...	9	1
Dootia, R S	...	3	(did not bat.)
Deputy, R	...	0	(did not bat.)
Driver, J R	...	0	(did not bat.)
Marfatia, H	...	0	(did not bat.)
Medhora, M	...	4	1
Extras	...	10	9
Total	...	48	44

In his will Mr. John Dudley Watkins, of Hafod, Queen's-road, Ryde, Isle of Wight, left £100 to Emily Jane (Emmie) Dennis, and £50 to Lucy Dennis, children of W. G. Dennis, confectioner, of Pier-street, Ryde, "in appreciation of their attention to my luncheon wants for twenty years."

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Feb. 20.

HANDICAPS.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—About 1 mile 5 furlongs.

		st lbs			st lbs
Wandin	...	9 12	Hunting Horn	...	7 10
Tangaroa	...	9 3	Sacricomar	...	7 10
Absentee	...	9 0	Galloping Girl II	...	7 8
Misty Morn	...	8 13	Our State	...	7 3
The Master	...	8 11	Ashanti Gold	...	7 2
Pelargonium II	...	8 9	Winkfields Melody	...	6 13
Kafferpan	...	8 8	Kipling	...	6 12
Beaunero	...	8 2	Cairnsmore	...	6 10
Devereux	...	7 12	Clear Artist	...	6 8
Sugar Apple	...	7 12			

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

		st lbs			st lbs.
Tangaroa	...	9 12	Posco	...	7 5
Master Theo	...	8 12	Uro	...	7 3
Paddy's Darling	...	8 8	Lady Violet	...	7 2
Stirabout	...	8 7	Lord Merv	...	6 13
Wise Bird	...	8 6	Mozart	...	6 11
Bull Dog	...	8 1	Twestum	...	6 10
Lovania	...	8 0	Zotique	...	6 3
Picturesque	...	8 0	Manlock	...	6 0
Killua	...	7 6	Lady Honour	...	6 0

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs

THE COLABA PLATE.—About 1¼ Miles.

		st lbs			st lbs
The Master	...	9 12	Ashanti Gold	...	8 3
The Rooster	...	9 8	Admiral Crichton	...	8 0
Sacricomar	...	9 4	Winkfields Melody	...	8 0
Oakton	...	9 2	Lachlan	...	7 9
Lady Violet	...	9 1	Craigendorrie	...	7 7
Sugar Apple	...	8 12	Clear Artist	...	7 5
Mother Goose	...	8 11	Checky	...	7 3
Our State	...	8 4	Lipscombe	...	6 12

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—About 1 mile 5 furlongs.

		st lbs			st lbs
Precious	...	9 7	Nooman	...	7 11
Famous	...	9 6	Hazza	...	7 9
Young Kohincor	...	8 12	Spearmint	...	7 8
Sialkote	...	8 9	Antica	...	7 7
Delerjung	...	8 8	Merrily	...	7 4
Jehangir	...	8 5	Young Salanic	...	6 12
Soheil	...	8 0	Multiform	...	6 10

If top weight accepting be under 9-5 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE DESERT PLATE.—About 1 mile.

		st lbs			st lbs
Bendigo	...	9 5	Recruit	...	8 3
Meerjan	...	9 4	Mint	...	8 0
Amood	...	8 11	Sir Jamal	...	7 9
Saree	...	8 8	Multiform	...	7 7
Meszer	...	8 7	M V O	...	7 0
Hazza	...	8 6	Humayoon	...	6 10

If top weight accepting be under 9-3 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

		st lbs			st lbs
Bay Middleton	...	9 13	Harmit	...	8 4
Tachreet	...	9 11	Sabah	...	8 3
Creditor	...	9 8	Zari	...	8 2
Mutlag	...	9 4	Mudkoor	...	8 1
Lookman	...	8 11	Betty	...	7 12
Vedas	...	8 10	Mint	...	7 10
Mumbra	...	8 10	Sahoon	...	7 9
Gold Mint	...	8 9	Great Power	...	7 7
Mountain King	...	8 8	Surrender	...	7 4
Salanic	...	8 8	Squire	...	7 3
Meerjan	...	8 7	Hishan	...	7 2
Plassy	...	8 6	Muddarics	...	6 9
Scimitar	...	8 5			

If top weight accepting be under 9-10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.

		st lbs			st lbs
Refresher	...	9 12	Lorraine	...	8 3
Hughie	...	9 10	Checky	...	8 1
Lady Avon	...	9 9	Moonlight	...	8 1
Lady Nannie	...	9 4	Lady Leslie	...	8 0
Wild Boy	...	9 1	Beeovery	...	7 13
Russley Rose	...	8 13	Minimus	...	7 12
Comeback	...	8 11	Encourage	...	7 0
Yankee Boy	...	8 8	Koko	...	6 12
Pantry Girl	...	8 7			

If top weight accepting be under 9 10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 7 p. m. Thursday 18th February 1909.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 7 p. m. on Thursday, 18th February 1909.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. About 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Absentee, Misty Morn, Pelargonium II, Kaffirpan, Devereux, Sugar Apple, Hunting Horn, Sacricomar, Galloping Girl II, Kipling, Cairnsmore and Clear Artist.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

Tangaroa, Paddy's Darling, Stirabout, Wise Bird, Lovania, Picturesque, Killua, Uro, Lady Violet, Lord Merv, Twistum, Zotique and Lady Honour.

THE COLABA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.

The Master, Sacricomar, Oakton, Lady Violet, Our State, Ashanti Gold, Admiral Crichton, Winkfield's Melody, Craigondorrie, Lipscombe.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—About 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Precious, Famous, Young Kohinoor, Sealkote, Soheil, Nooman, Hazza, Antica, Merrily, and Young Salanic.

THE DESERT PLATE.—About 1 mile.

Bendigo, Meerjan, Amood, Meazer, Recruit, Mint, Sir Jamal, Multiform, M. V. O. and Humayoon.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Bay Middleton, Tachreet, Creditor, Mutlag, Lookman, Vedas, Mumbra, Mountain King, Salanic, Scimitar, Betty, Sahoon, Surrender, Squire and Muddaries.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.

Lady Avon, Lady Nannie, Wild Boy, Russley Rose, Comeback, Lorraine, Cheeky, Moonlight, Lady Leslie, Minimus, and Koko.

Topweight accepting being 9-9 the weights are raised 1lb all round.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th February, 1909.

RACQUETS.

THURSDAY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS PAIRS.

Malvern .... { P. M. D. Sanderson / B. C. Reade }
beat
Marlborough ...... { B. G. Gillett / C. A. Wordswo.th }

15-3, 15-0, 15-2.

Britannia w. o. Wellington Ser.

HANDICAP PAIRS.

P. M. D. Sanderson.. / B. D. England ...... } (−8) beat { Capt. M. O. Clarke / Capt. W. C. Crosse } (+2)

15-9, 15-11, 18-13.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Capt. J. K. W. Leather (−7) beat B. C. Reade. (+5)

15-11, 17-14, 15-9.

A. K. Graham (+9) beat M. N. Hogg (+7)

11-15, 15-8, 15-9, 15-7.

FRIDAY.

Open Singles—Semi-final round.

3-30 p.m. Capt. M. O. Clarke v. Capt. J. K. W. Leather.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

1 p.m. B. D. England v. Col. B. B. Russell.

2-45 p.m. P. M. D. Sanderson v. Capt. W. C. Crosse.

KIRKEE WINTER MEETING.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 18.

Mr. Duberly, who steered the Kirkee Meeting, is to be congratulated on its success. But the sporting element of Poona and Kirkee were conspicuously absent at the course to-day, except a handful of officers and half a dozen ladies. It was, however, no fault of the managing that there was an uncommonly meagre attendance, for the sport was excellent. Seven races in a single afternoon was a tall order for Kirkee. The bookmaker, Mr. J. Thompson, was again in attendance and braved the attacks of the favorites like a hero, but the favorites did not win in every instance, nor did Captain Hopwood as he did on the previous day.

Details:—

THE OPEN PONY HANDICAP—4 furlongs.

Mr B B Dickson's bl w g Auraluen, 10st 4lbs, Mr. Hayne 1
Mr V C Duberly's ch aus m Osprey, 11st 7lbs, Owner 2
General E A H Alderson's b aus m Alannah, 10st 12lbs .... Owner 3

Also Ran.—General E. A. H. Alderson's Ayonli, 11st 10lbs; (Capt Hopwood) and Capt Trent's Flame, 10st 4lbs (Mr. Clive).

Betting.—6 to 4 on Ayonli, evens on Osprey, and 6 to 1 Auraluen and the rest.

Auraluen led from start to finish, and maintaining a long lead, won easily by two lengths; one length between second and third.

THE ARAB PONY HANDICAP.—4 furlongs.

48th Regiment Polo Club's g a g Flashlight, 10st, 7lbs .... Captain Layard 1
Genl E A H Alderson's g a g Arabi, 11st 10lbs Capt Hopwood 2
Mr V C Duberley's g a h Hassan, 11st ...... Owner 3

Also Ran.—Mr. E. H. Nicholl's Chase Me, 10st 12lbs. (Mr. Clive), and Mr. J. T. Wallace's Coko, 11st. 4lbs. (owner).

Betting.—2 to 1 on Arabi, 2 to 1 against Hussan and 4 to 1 the rest.

Flashlight got to the front from the start and keeping the lead, won by one length; same distance between second and third.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—4 furlongs.

Mr. J. S. Mowat's b aus m Betty, 11st 7lbs .... Major Arnold 1
Capt. Davies' b a h White Oats, 10st, Capt. Hopwood 2
Genl. E. A. H. Alderson's g a g Aberfoyle, 10st .... Owner 3

Also Ran.—Capt. Rainsford Hannay's My Lady, 10st (Capt. Layard) and Mr. E. H. Nicholl's Mikado, 9st 9lbs (Mr Berry).

Betting.—Evens on Betty and White Oats; and 4 to 1 the rest.

Betty was the first to get away with Aberfoyle lying second and My Lady third. Down the straight White Oats came up to Betty, who put on a spurt, and going strong, won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THE HORSE HANDICAP.—1 mile.

Capt Mundy's b aus m Coriblan, 12st 10lbs, Owner 1
Capt Davies' b aust g Corrie Roy, 12st ...... Capt Hopwood 2
Mr V C Duberly's ch aust g Ludwig, 11st ... Owner 3

Also Ran.—Mr J T Wallace's The Myall, 10st 7lbs (Owner) and Capt F Rainsford Hannay's Courtier, 10st 7lbs (Capt Layard).

Betting.—2 to 1 on Corialan, evens on Corrie Roy and 3 to 1 the rest.

Corialan and Corrie Roy went to the front together, but in the straight Corialan put on a spurt and won by a length two lengths between second and third.

THE KIRKEE PONY HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Mr V C Duberly's ch aus m Osprey, 11st. Owner 1
General Alderson's br aus m Ayonli, 11st 10 lbs ...... Captain Hopwood 2
Genl Alderson's b aus m Alannah, 10st 12lbs Owner 3

Betting—2 to 1 on Osprey, 2 to 1 against Ayonil and 3 to 1 on Allannah.

Allanah took a flying start, and led, by two lengths from the other two, till in the straight he was blown and Osprey and Ayonli raced together, Osprey eventually having won by a length; one and a half length between second and third.

THE DESERT HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Capt. Davies' White Oats, 9st. 7lbs, Capt Hopwood 1
Mr. V. C. Duberly's, g a g Hassan, 10 st. 7 lbs. Owner 2
Genl. Alderson's g a g Arabi, 11st. 7lbs. Owner... 3

Also Ran.—Mr. A. W. Purser's Kalru, 10st. 11lbs. (Capt. Layard) and Capt. Mundy's Ben 10st. 7lbs. (owner).

Betting.—3 to 1 on White Oats, 2 to 1 against Hassan, 3 to 1 Ben and 5 to 1 the others.

White Oats led from start to finish and won comfortably by one and a half length.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Flame, 11st, Mr. Clive, 80 yards 1
Pytebelly, 11st, Capt Layard, 90 yards 2
Tubby, 11st, Major Spedding, 180 yards 3

Also Ran.—Renown 11st (Mr. Hayne), 90 yards; Myall, 11st. (Mr. Wallace), 40 yards; Mikado, 11st. (Mr Basry), 90 yards; Allanah, 11st (General Alderson), 70 yards; Corrie Roy, 11st (Capt. Hopwood), scratch; and Courtier, 11st (Mr. Duberly), 40 yards.

Betting.—2 to 1 Pytchelly, 4 to 1 Corrie Roy, and 6 to 1 the rest.

Tubby ran away ahead of the others till in the straight he was caught up by Pytchelly, who was challenged by Flame. A short distance from home Flame forged to the front and won by one and a half length; a length between second and third.

BOMRAY HUNT.

A large number of people came to the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning at Santa Cruz. The day being a Bank Holiday doubtless many more people than usual were able to join in the morning's sport. Some people appeared to be in remarkably good spirits, as two prominent members of the Hunt Committee were to be seen playfully riding each other off on the way to the Meet in true polo fashion—distinct horse-play so a wag was heard to describe it. As soon as daylight would permit a move was made for the covert which lies by the dry tank near to Parla Village, and the pack soon told us that a Jackal was in the neighbourhood. Leaving the spinney with a loud burst of music hounds piloted us over a stretch of rice fields in the direction of the white house, and across a particularly villainous piece of melon ground. Hounds ran straight across this dangerous area of country at the south end of it, and when most of the riders had got half way across it, hounds took a right-angled turn to the left and ran the whole length of this execrable rough land, the holes in which appeared to be worse than ever in the dim early morning light. Some people, however, who are following the hounds with very commendable strategy, were able to keep the pack in view without having to ride over any of the melon ground except for a very short piece at the far end of it. Thankfully saying good-bye to this ground we then followed the pack over as fine a stretch of paddy fields as is to be found anywhere in Salsette. Running parallel with the B. B. and C. I. Railway we gallop just as hard as our horses are able in an absolute straight line for Jackal Hill. When reaching the foot of this hill something must have headed our quarry for he took a sharp turn to the right and ran up Pereira's Hill and into the Chuckla Groves. When half way up Pereira's Hill an unjumpable stone wall surrounding a compound of a newly erected native bungalow, necessitated our finding some other way round. This caused us a little delay and we had therefore to gallop just for all we knew through the Chuckla Groves, the numerous cactus fences and the winding stone wall on the top of the hill making excellent jumps for our horses. Crossing the lane we sink down the further side of the hill and into the Bomanwadi Valley, the big banks round the fields in which valley took a good deal of negotiation. Passing the few houses which lie about half way between the village of Sahar and the Andheri Road, we continue over a delightful stretch of rice country across the Tulsi Water Pipe and down and up a very stony nullah, on the farside of which was a stoutly walled in enclosure. A gap in the wall just where we crossed the nullah led a number of people inside the plantation, but when once inside it was by no means an easy matter to get out. Many people were to be seen galloping round the compound endeavouring to find where the wall was jumpable. Some horses cleared the obstacle in magnificent style, but other riders decided to return to the place where they had entered the enclosure and worked their way round outside the wall. When reaching the edge of the backwater the Jackal endeavoured to shake off his pursuers by lying up in a quarry, but the scent was much too good to admit of his tactics being of any service to him. Another Jackal was accordingly added to the already remarkable record of our splendid pack.

Time being still to our advantage we then trotted off to the wood which lies close to the Andheri Road whese the Tulsi pipe runs beneath it and hounds soon speak to the scent of another object of the chase. Tearing away over the paddy fields in the direction of the Marole range of hills they swing left-handed and passing the hamlet of Vangoli appeared to be heading for Stacey's Tank, but before reaching it they turn up the hill to the right and a somewhat circuitous chase was the result. When entering the open Palm Woods a long gallop through the Goregaum Woods seemed to be in view, but the Jackal would not run straight, and before many more minutes were over was killed in the open. This run though short, had been pleasant, but the previous run, with the best of our jumping country almost the whole time was indeed a grand hunting gallop which will remain green in our mind for many a long day.

Hounds next meet at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, on the 21st instant.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACES.

Bombay 9th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 18th February

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr J B's b aus g Chivalry.
Mr J B's b e m Lovania.
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus g Manlock.
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus m Winsome.
Lieut-Col J Desaraj Uro's b aus g Harpist.
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit.
Aga S Shah's b e m Aghavaddy by Bushey York Carrigglass (4 years).
Mr M Goculdas's ch e m Zotique
Mr Kelso's b e m Wise Bird
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr R R S's br aus m Croat by Cravat Lemonade (6 years)
Mr R R S's br aus g Uro
Mr R R S's b aus m Posco
Mr G K's ch aus h Picturesque
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo
Mr Jiji's ch e g Buscolic
Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Longchamps
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth
Mrs Scott and Marshall's pl aus m Lady Avon 14 1
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile

THE KENSINGTON PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdas' br aus m Pantry Girl 14-2.
Mr M Goculdas' bl aus m Gun Metal 14-1 3-4.
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14-1 1-4.
Mr R R S' br aus g Comeback 14-2.
Mr G K's ch aus m Verballs 14-2.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's br s g Koko 14-2.
Mr F M Garda's ch aus g Cracker 14-2.
Mr Jiji's b e g Refresher 14-1 3-4.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughie 14-2
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 4-1.

THE PAREL PLATE. Distance about 9 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Darianoor.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2.
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo.
Aga S Shah and M Goculdass' g a h Ajeel.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Young Kohinoor 14.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Najmi 13 3.
Messrs M Goculdass' and Syed's ch a h Dilerjung 12-3.
Mr J M Mystry's ch a h Yound Salanic.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Young Soocab.
Mr M R S' g a h Vasco 14.
Mr N N's ch a h Tacharet 13 3 3-4.
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon 14-0
Mr Jame's ch a h Nalman 13-3 3-5
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearment
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13-2 1-2
Lt col J S Forbes' g a g Multiform 14-0
Mr Moshsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance about 1 Mile

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus Admiral Crichton
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Hshanti Gold
Mr R R S' br aus h Lachlan
Mr R R S' bl aus h Oakton
Mr R R S' br aus g Uro
Mr Jiji's c e g Sacricomar
Captain W D Grant's b e g Vancouver by Melton Columbian (5 years)
Mr G B Deakin's ch o m Best China
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe
Mr J D Marshall's b e g Craigendorrie
Mr G P Cosens' br aus g Umutbee
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Conscience

THE THANA PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr A J De Sousa's g a h Sabah 13-3.
Mr Ali bih Talib's b a h Lookman 14.
Do ch a h Gold Mint 13 2 3-4.
Do ch a h Farick 14.
Mr G K's g a h Reefat 13 3 3-4
Mr Kadoo bin Saleb's b a h Heshan 13 2 1-4.
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-5.
Do g a h Great Power 14 0.
Messrs A A Saif and S A Wahed's b a h Toskin 13-3
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13 3.
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3.
Mrs Aboobaker A Rehman and Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Vedas 14 0
Mr M Goculdas' g a h Najmi 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince chestnut 13 3
Mrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Little Gafal 13 3 3 4
Mr C M Zuvari's ch a h Narsin 13 3 1-2
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Caravan 13 3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr A W Essa's b a h Fairfield 13 3
Nawab of Bhopal's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13-3 3-4.
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3.
Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13-2 3 4.
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14-0.
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13-3-1-2.
Mr Nasrulla Andria's ch a h Woolwender 13 3.
Mr. Nasrulla Andria's ch a h Porter 13-3-1-2.
Lt Col J S Forbes' g a g Multiform 14-0.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Hamayoon 14-0.
Mr A R Zaid's b a h Hasty Jack 13-3.
Mr Newton's ch a h Sanjakdhar 13-3-1-2.

THE ARABS DEALERS PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Mizhir Beg 14-0
Mr Mahomed Amanis' b a h Durban 13 2-1-2
Mr Hamed Hazaaui's ch a h Sharar 13-3
Mr Alwan Abbas' b a h Tabalook 14-0
Mr G K's b a h Goldman 14-0
Mr Aga S Shah's b a h Jacks 13 3-1-2
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Patras 13 2-1 4
Mr R S Forages' ch a h Prime Minister 13 1-1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Marwarees 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Shavel 13 3-1-2
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Grey Flower 14 0.
Mr Stedall's ch a h Zenfandel 13-3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Young Revenge 13-2
Mr Hamed Zaidan's g a h Mumrad 14-0
Mr Ahmed Deeb's g a h Burjick 13-3
K S Vijay Sinhji's ch a h March Past 13-34
K S Vijay Sinhji's g a h Champion 13-3
Mr Nowar bin Sabah's g a h Halai 13-3
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's b a h Lahuk 13-24
Mr Saleh Awad's g a h Steam Launch 13 34

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

For Judgment.

714-06 Pestonji R K and Co Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chhabildas Lalloobhoy and others Wadia G and Co Thakerdas and Co Madhavji K and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co, for postponement.

256-07 Wadia G and Co Esmail Ibrahim vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Payne and Co.

701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.

1026-08 Payne and Co Aga Shamsudinsha vs Cookiksha Jalasha and others Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-08 Payne and Co Aga Shamsudinsha vs Maleck Taj Bagum widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738 07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jebangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.

719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Daruwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

317 07 Smitham B and Co Luxman Shivji Desmukh vs Ganpatrao Sarvotam Manker Khanderao L and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

3-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co part heard.

Short Cause.

893-08 Malvi H M and Co Kapaji Dholaji and Co a firm vs Janbai widow and others, part heard.

Long Cause.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Rayba Javeri and others Chothia M B part heard.

709-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedally Tool Gaiker and others Ardeshir H D and R.

For Postponement.

558-08 Payne and Co Allybhoy Mulla Jeevanji vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and others Bicknell M and Co.

651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhan Balvant Shuroanancy alias Vithal Shunker Galvebai Dickshit D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.

27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

793-04 Wadia G and Co Nandial Thakerseydas and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co part heard.

181-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmalli Abdulla and others Tyabji D and Co.

896-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P for postponement.

908-07 Edgelow G W and Mirza Mir Kashain Bibi Sakina widow and others.

756:07 Takurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R K and Co K D Shroff.

176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Bhakibhoy and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

493-05 Unwalla and F Safoorabai widow and other vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.

924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchander Lallji vs Lallji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and Co K L and M.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansooklal J and H.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakerdas and Co.

615-08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

Mr. G. G Hamar, of Rochester, owns a wonderful dog. Recently the dog, whose name is Bob, gave the Post Office officials a surprise when he took 7s. 6d. and full particulars in an envelope to the office, and returned with his licence. Regularly the dog fetches his master's paper and tobacco from a newsagent and tobacconist's in the High street, and he goes to a neighbouring grocer's for his biscuits.

In a smoking concert at the Walthamstow Baths, Mr. G. Smith smoked an eighth of an ounce of shag for two hours and fifty minutes without letting his pipe go out. Four hundred men competed, and twenty-five prizes were presented by Messrs. R. and J. Hill (Limited).

The War Office has ordered 50,000 osiers to be planted along the banks of the Roman river bordering Fingringhose marches. Hitherto osiers required for making fascines, etc., have been largely imported from Holland, but these will all be of English growth, and quite a scheme of afforestation will be carried out in a small way.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1909.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

It cannot but have been gratifying to the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn that His Excellency the Governor paid tribute to his services of public importance and utility, at the annual meeting of the Technical Institute. His Excellency referred to Mr. Dunn's early retirement and congratulated him on the services he had rendered to the City of Bombay, remarking: "You will leave behind you memorials of good work which will endure and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you will be remembered not alone in your public capacity but as Chairman of this institute, to the welfare of which you have devoted yourself with conspicuous success." Sir George Clarke also referred to the days of his professorship at Coopers' Hill, the old pupils of which have rendered immense services to India and added: "Among my pupils, I am proud to number you, Mr. Dunn, and it was a great pleasure to me, on coming out to India, to renew our old and happy associations and to find you worthily occupying positions of great public importance and utility." It is not the practice of this journal indiscriminately to laud the services of public servants on retirement, and it is not our purpose on this occasion to sing the praises of Mr. Dunn; but we welcomed the Governor's tribute, for we doubt if any Government servant has undertaken a greater load of unremunerated service in this City within its recent history. We fully anticipated his name would appear in the New Year's Honours' List, in recognition of that gratuitously rendered labour, and that he would have been induced to prolong his tenure of the Chairmanship of the Improvement Trust, at all events until Government's scheme for the extension of the City had been formulated. Public disappointment has been expressed that neither of these compliments was paid him; but we believe the unstinted tribute of His Excellency may be taken to signify that if his had been the final choice Mr. Dunn would have received both these honours.

So far as the Technical Institute is concerned, we have the testimony of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to the value of Mr. Dunn's work in the reorganisation of that Institution. We quote Sir Bhalchandra's words which put forth the facts both briefly and clearly: "Mr Dunn rendered excellent service not only to this Institute but to the whole of India, for this Institute, which was founded by Lord Reay, has been going on excellently and attracting students from all parts of India. It is an excellent Institution for imparting technical education. A cry was raised some time ago that the education there was not satisfactory. Mr. Dunn took up the work strenuously and was able to put it on a sounder basis than before, and at present this Institution holds the first place in the whole of India. We are therefore all pleased to see the highest seal of approval put on Mr. Dunn's work by His Excellency." Such is undoubtedly the case, and we believe that the visit of Sir George Clarke to the institution and his public recognition of the useful work it has accomplished and is accomplishing, will mark the beginning of a new era of success and of increased popularity both in the Presidency and elsewhere. We are not quite sure that His Excellency does not feel that the Institute is doing rather more than can reasonably be expected of it, for he observed, "a Technical Institute must preserve its character as such and there is evidently a point at which an extension of scope may lead it to usurp the functions of a science college." If the Institute teaches beyond the standard of other similar educational agencies, however, we must not complain, and it would be a mistake to lower the standard, at all events until further steps have been taken for the provision of scientific education in the direction now under consideration of the University Senate. It was pointed out by Mr. Dunn, in his speech as Chairman of the Board of Management, that Dr. Schuster, who recently visited the School, had pronounced it far ahead of any he had seen in this country and that the mechanical section was one of the best with which he was acquainted. Dr. Schuster is one of the highest authorities on technical education and this testimony is no doubt highly appreciated by those who have brought the institution to its present high pitch of efficiency.

Though possessing so excellently equipped a mechanical section, it is recorded with regret that the admissions to it are below the number provided for. This fact is attributed to one cause, namely, the disabilities under which the students labour as regards the Examination under the Boiler Act for the Second Class Engineers' Certificate. With a view to increasing the efficiency of the course and supplying certain obvious omissions from the curriculum the Board recently extended the length of the course from three to four years, including as portion of the last year's course six months to be spent under supervision on practical work in an outside mill or factory. In taking this step, it was explained, the Board felt confident that combined with the recent valuable additions to the Institute they would be able to obtain from Government a modification of the rule which requires in addition to the full Institute course not less than twelve months' practical experience in an outside mill or factory before permission can be given to appear for Examination for the Second Class Certificate under the Boiler Act. Government, however, has not made this alteration, and indeed even students who have been appointed to Fellowships and have spent a year after their full course in assisting in the education of the younger students and obtaining further experience have been debarred from appearing at this Examination without the requisite twelve months in an outside workshop where they may or may not profit by additional practical experience. The matter was forcibly brought before His Excellency on Wednesday evening and the hope expressed that it might receive the further consideration of Government with the idea that students who have completed the course at the Institute may be exempted from the one year's outside practice rule. The appeal to His Excellency did not appear to fall upon barren soil, for without committing himself to any definite course, he was pleased to promise to look into the question and see if it is possible to arrive at a compromise which, while maintaining existing standards of knowledge, will not impose disabilities upon Bombay students who now are at a disadvantage as compared with those of other Presidencies. We trust this compromise may be speedily arrived at, lest the mechanical section prove even less attractive to local students than has latterly been the case.

THE GREAT EARL OF CLARENDON.

Yesterday fell the tercentenary of the birth of the great Earl of Clarendon, famous in English history as well as literature, but best remembered on account of his connection with the Oxford University, whose well-known Press is called after him. When the last mail left, proposals had been made at Oxford for celebrating this great anniversary in a worthy manner, and no doubt Thursday was a gala day in honour of the memory of one of the most distinguished Chancellors of Oxford University. Clarendon bequeathed by will the copyright of his posthumous history of the Rebellion to the University in which he took a deep interest when alive. The University has by this time gained more than enough from the book and we think it can mark the tercentenary of its author in no better way than by giving up voluntarily the monopoly of producing it, and throwing it open to the public. At present it is available only in a costly edition in six volumes. If the copyright were surrendered there are several popular series now running which would be only too glad to include this great work and offer it to the public for a few shillings.

Clarendon is more praised and criticised than read, and we take the want of good and cheap editions to be one of the main causes. Yet much is to be gained by a close acquaintance with this great book, treating as it does of one of the most momentous periods of English history. There was a time when Clarendon's History long held the field by itself and carried Englishmen along with it on the Royalist side of the great Puritan Revolution which it records. Its influence on the judgment of Englishmen upon that Revolution was felt for a long time. About the middle of the last century that influence waned, for other presentments of that period were offered by writers like Carlyle and Guizot and Forster. Carlyle, indeed, did much to undermine indirectly Clarendon's great prestige by painting Cromwell in colours the very reverse of the great Royalist historians, and since those days the latter has never recovered lost ground. Public sentiment has travelled in the opposite direction, and does not show any signs of a return. But though its political value has considerably declined, its literary and historical merits are still considerable. It is the first great historical work composed by an Englishman, and though written in the seventeenth century, it was fully published at the commencement of the eighteenth, a century which produced the memorable works of Gibbon, Hume, and Robertson, with which it fully ranks. Its style is in the stately dignified manner of masters such as Hooker and Barrow and Jeremy Taylor, the two latter his contemporaries. The character-sketches in which his history abounds form the most pleasing feature of it, and the persons thus limned in his exquisite gallery live and move for all time. His battle pieces, too, are striking. Clarendon really wrote the history of his own times not so much from books and State papers as from what he actually witnessed himself, and in the history after the Restoration, which forms a continuation of his great work, he himself took a prominent part. The last seven years of his life of sixty-five were very unfortunate for him, as he was then in exile in France, a fugitive from the wrath of his King and people. He died at Rouen on 9th December 1674, a month after Milton, just as he was born two months after him. Hence his tercentenary follows very closely that of the great poet of the seventeenth century. Clarendon, though born a commoner in a Cheshire family, had the unique good fortune of having two daughters who became successively Queens of England, Mary and Anne. His Earldom, to which he was raised soon after the Restoration, became extinct in 1756 by the death of the fourth Earl without male descendants. But a daughter of the sister of the last Earl married Thomas Villiers in whose favour the old Clarendon Earldom was revived in 1776; and it is this revived Earldom through the great historian's female line that exists at the present day, and to which the well-known Foreign Minister during the American War belonged.

OWING to indisposition His Excellency the Governor abandoned his intended visit last evening to the Gajjar Techno-Chemical Laboratory, Girgaum.

THE Select Committee's report on the Whipping Bill will be presented at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG has been appointed to be an Additional Member of Council, Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

PRIVATE CHALMERS, "D" Company, Gordon Highlanders, is in hospital at Calcutta badly hurt from a fall from the barrack roof on Tuesday night.

ALTHOUGH full returns of inland telegrams, dealt with during the last month, have not yet been received, there are indications that the traffic was considerably less than in January 1908.

WE understand that when Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, proceeds on leave at the end of March, Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers will act for him.

THE marriage of Mr. Rankin, C.S., to Miss Macdonald, was to take place at Dacca on Thursday. The bridegroom met with an accident on Tuesday, being thrown out of his trap and damaging his knee; but this will not interfere with the ceremony.

WE much regret to learn that Mrs. Owen Dunn was seriously injured in a motor accident on Wednesday evening. With her husband, she left the Yacht Club about eight o'clock in a motor-car when nearing the band-stand a tikka-gharry came into collision with them. Mr. Dunn escaped unhurt. Mrs. Dunn was severely cut on the head, the car smashed and the horse killed. Mrs. Dunn was carried back to the Yacht Club, where her wounds were dressed by Major Street and she was then removed to her home where she now lies suffering from the effects of her injuries, and shock.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 16th February was 737, giving a death-rate of 37·33 per annum per thousand as against 45·30 the corresponding period of last year, and 59·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 69 died from fevers; 45, plague; 14, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 48, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 222, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 35, still-born; 117, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 342; Hindu low caste, 77; Musulman, 168; Parsi, 17; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 3; European, 4. The total number of births was 376 as against 355 the corresponding period of last year, and 327 the average over the past five years.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the P. and O. Company has "practically decided to withdraw the *Isis* and *Osiris* from the run between Port Said and Brindisi, as they are now not large enough to carry the mails. The big steamers will once more touch at Brindisi to pick up or land passengers and mails. It is not yet decided when the change will be made." We understand that the *Osiris* has just been done up, so that the decision to withdraw her and her sister-ship must have been taken very recently. The reversion to the old plan of sending the big boats to Brindisi would be welcomed by most passengers, as the vibration on the little greyhounds of the P. and O. fleet is most unpleasant, and as the journey between the two ports mentioned could no doubt be performed as quickly by the big boats as by the small.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

TAXING THE FAIRIES.

Sensational Stage Dresses.

THE CRAZE FOR ROLLER SKATING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

FOR three whole days London has been buried under a pall of inky black. Link boys carrying their flaming torches have assisted pedestrians across the streets. Buses have retired from the road and signalmen have lost count of suburban trains. In other words, we are suffering from one of the worst and blackest fogs on record.

A genuine London fog is always an infliction, and this time the footpad and the shopbreaker have taken full advantage of the enshrouding gloom. The shop window of a West End jeweller's was smashed yesterday afternoon and a diamond tiara valued at between £400 or £500 was stolen. The alarm was quickly given, but of what avail? The thief might have been only a few yards from the door with the tiara in his pocket. No one could have seen him!

Another victim of the fog thief is Mrs. George Keppel, one of the best known women in Society. She left her house in Portman Square on foot and had walked a little way, when a well dressed woman knocked up against her. At the same moment a man collided with her from behind, and the next moment her jewelled purse had been snatched from her hand. The purse itself was a costly thing set with many jewels and it contained several bank notes as well as gold.

TAXING THE FAIRIES.

The fog has cast a gloom over the social world, but those unconscious humourists the Income Tax Commissioners have come to the rescue and provided what would otherwise have been a dull week with a delicious joke.

So diligent have the Income Tax Commissioners become in their efforts not to miss a single ninepence in the pound on earned increment that one official has for ever distinguished himself by a brave attempt to make a fairy pay income tax.

I have the story—and it is a very charming one—from Miss Pauline Chase, the "Peter Pan" of the last three seasons.

Mr. Barrie's nursery classic has become so famous that even those who have not been formally introduced to Peter at one or another of its many revivals have a nodding acquaintance with the story of the play and they will no doubt remember that in the cast is a fairy, Tinkerbell by name. "Tink," as Peter familiarly calls her, is but a flash of light manipulated by the limelight man and a silvery sound of bells, and Mr. Barrie in his whimsical way when the first caste was drawn up—that wonderful caste which included Nina Boucicault, the first of the Peters and Helen Trevelyan, the first of the Wendys—put Miss Jane Wren opposite Tinkerbell's name, a tribute to the Jenny Wren, the sweetest of all the singing birds, and Miss Jane Wren has remained in the programme ever since.

Although Tinkerbell, true to fairy tradition, never reveals herself to mortals, she has quite an important "sounding" part, for it is Tinkerbell who drinks the poison that the pirates have left for Peter and the fairy light is growing very dim and the silvery tinkle very faint when Peter makes his famous appeal to the children in the audience to show that they believe in fairies by clapping their hands, for Tinkerbell's life will be saved if they do, and how the children, and the grown up children for the matter of that applaud.

Though children have recognised the reality of Tinkerbell for five delightful years her formal recognition by the State came only a few days ago.

One morning the postman brought a long white envelope to the stage door of the Duke of York's. It was inscribed "On His Majesty's Service," marked "private" and was addressed to Miss Jane Wren, Duke of York's Theatre, St. Martin's Lane.

The stage door keeper was puzzled. How could he deliver a letter to a fairy? "Peter Pan," he at last decided, was the proper custodian of the elusive little lady and when Miss Pauline Chase arrived at the theatre he handed over the letter to her. Miss Chase opened the envelope, but dropped the familiar yellow form of the Income Tax Commissioners which addressed poor fairy Tinkerbell as "Madam" and called upon her "in pursuance of the Income Tax Acts" to make a true and accurate return of her income.

How Miss Pauline Chase laughed and how Mr. Barrie laughed, too, when he heard of it! "What," he said; "Is this the secret of Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget? A tax on Fairies!"

There is much competition for possession of the famous Income-Tax paper but Miss Pauline Chase says that it is one of Peter's perquisites.

ROLLER SKATING RACE.

Nothing is more remarkable this season than the sudden popularity to which roller skating has attained. Rinks have been opened all over London and high and low, rich and poor, from Belgravia and Mayfair to Clapham and Tooting, and from Clapham and Tooting to the East End, all indulge in the fascinating sport. Indeed the craze for roller skating can only be compared to the manner in which Society succumbed to the charms of "Diabolo" a year or so ago and to ping pong at an earlier period.

Nightly the huge rink at Olympia, which is the feature of this year's Fun City, is thronged by hundreds of persons and it is at Olympia that the skating carnivals are held.

The Skating Carnival promises to rival the Fancy Dress Ball in the favour of the public. Fancy Dress, of course, is worn and prizes both for ladies and gentlemen are offered for the best and most artistic costumes of the evening. Further prizes, too, are offered for exhibitions of fancy and trick skating, and marvellous indeed are the evolutions which a skilled skater can perform.

So popular indeed has roller skating become that more than one clever skater is earning a good living by giving instructions in the art of roller skating. Few lessons are required however, half an hour's practice generally sufficing.

The proper action for roller skating, so one of these experts tells me, is the easiest and most natural one in the world—that of walking.

"All that the roller skater has to learn," he said, "is the art of walking, with the minimum of effort and a previously unimagined decree of speed."

SENSATIONAL STAGE DRESSES.

The dresses of "Our Miss Gibbs," the new Gaiety success, are causing a great sensation in the world of modes. They have been designed by Signor Comelli and are declared by competent authorities to forecast in their rather startling outlines the fashions of to-morrow. Even the famous Directoire pales into insignificance beside the new "scabbard" gowns and Signor Comelli their creator declares that although now worn on the stage his dresses are intended for ordinary wear.

The scabbard tells its own story in its name. It fits the figure as the sheath fits the sword and as worn at the Gaiety Theatre is certainly a thing of beauty. Miss Gertie Millar, who plays "Our Miss Gibbs" herself, is one of the new fashion's patrons. She wears a luxurious evening gown of white satin charmeuse. This fits the figure like a glove and over it, swathed round one side of the corsage and veiling three-quarters of the skirt, is a close fitting overdress of pale blue chiffon, the edges of which are embroidered in silver in the Greek key pattern. The satin is also embroidered in beaten gold in a design of clematis blossoms. The waist line is high and a black velvet bag worked heavily with gold embroidery hangs by the gold ribbons from the waist to a point below the knee. Here the skirt is gathered up in a handful of soft folds which are fastened down under the reticule. It is the presence of these folds that makes it possible for the wearer of a scabbard gown to walk.

Gild embroidery and gold tissue as an underlining enter largely into the Gaiety fashions. Silk fringes several inches deep also appear in many of the gowns.

WEDDING FASHIONS: PICTURESQUE AND PRACTICAL.

The old time custom of a groomsman for each bridesmaid was revived by one of this month's brides and the fashion has already caught on. Instead of Directoire weddings we are to have a "Georgian" vogue—the custom of the groomsman belongs to the eighteenth century.

Beauty patches are worn by the bridesmaids at these Georgian weddings and their dresses are a picturesque adaptation of the eighteenth century fashions. In the case of the wedding which launched the new regime the bridesmaids wore riding habits and three-cornered hats with long plumes.

With this picturesque revival comes a very practical modern fashion, that of making the wedding present take the form of a cheque. But there is nothing new in this. Cheques have always been given as wedding presents, some one may say. Yes, cheques have been given by parents and relatives and by old family friends, but the present tendency is for every other present to take the form of a cheque. Sometimes the amount is quite trifling. There is nothing sentimental about a cheque but after all the bride is able to buy the things she really wants with the money, instead of having a dozen duplicates of some particular article foisted upon her. But if the tendency grows, and there is every sign that it will, the custom of the wedding present "At Home" will fall into neglect. Even as it is the display of actual presents has been a very niggardly one at more than one wedding present "At Home" lately. But the bride has been able to tell her friends of the wonderful sheaf of cheques and the delightful shopping expeditions she has planned.

MRS. CARRY A. NATION.

Mrs. Carry Nation, the famous Kansas saloon "Smasher," as she is billed on the music halls, has now arrived in London and is vigorously conducting her crusade against drink and tobacco and extravagance in dress with all her characteristic daring. She signalised her arrival in London, which she describes as the "wickedest" city in the world, by strolling into the dress circle of the Oxford Music Hall and startled the amazed occupants by a loud request for them to take their cigars and cigarettes out of their mouths. Then she darted to the bar, but an alarmed management conducted her outside before she had time to indulge in any smashing. Mrs. Nation appeared on the stage of two music halls during the week, but the stormy reception she met with obliged the managers to cancel her contract. They were afraid that their patrons would throw bottles as well as eggs at her. She is, however, to appear shortly at a well known music hall in a sketch which will include a realistic representation of the way she breaks up saloons in America. The famous saloon smasher is a little old lady with grey hair and an old-fashioned shawl wrapped round her shoulders.

The other day when I called upon her at her hotel she was busily engaged in eating apples and onions. Onions she declares are a fine nerve tonic and in her own words, "when I stay at home it's me for an onion."

Mrs. Nation is no believer in useless luxuries. "No silver and damask for me," she says. "I spread a serviettte over my knee and eat my meals after the manner of the holy men of the East."

She carries out her austere ideas in her dress also. The fashion of dress she is wearing, she proudly declares, was invented by her thirty years ago, and she sees no reason to change it, an opinion which the observer who views the curious combination between a Princess robe and housemaid's dress worn by the redoubtable lady will not endorse.

With her strong determined face, Mrs. Nation, despite her grey hair and sixty years, looks full of vigour, and is not a bit daunted by the hostile reception she has met with so far in London.

"There is need for a lot of 'smashing' in this city, and I'm the one to do it" were her last words to me.

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

LABOURITE ATTACK IN THE COMMONS.

Obstruction of Business Threatened.

PROPOSED POOR LAW CHANGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the House of Commons last night, a Labourite amendment to the Address, complaining of the inadequacy of the Government's measures to deal with unemployment, was rejected by 205 votes against 101.

The speeches delivered by the Labour members were most bitter in tone. They declared that the question was absorbing the people and threatened obstruction of Parliament and a campaign in the country to stir up the people during the Session.

The Report of the Poor Law Commission proposes the abolition of Boards of Guardians, replacing them by the County and Borough Councils; the abolition of general workhouses which will be replaced by specialised institutions for children, the aged, sick and feeble-minded; the establishment of a national system of labour exchanges and labour colonies for those out of work, and of penal colonies for the unemployable.

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

Premier's Residence Attacked.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Suffragettes made a demonstration this morning at the residence of Mr. Asquith.

Twenty-four arrests were made.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Finance and Armaments.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Prince von Bulow, speaking in Berlin last night, declared that the welfare and safety of the country depended on financial reform. He referred with unalloyed satisfaction to the British Royal visit which held the place of honour in the Kaiser's work for peace. Prince von Bulow said that he believed the clouds in the East would disperse, but financial as well as military readiness was necessary to the peace of the Empire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATICS.

Immigration Act Disallowed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Dominion Government has disallowed the British Columbia Immigration Act.

THE TURKISH CABINET.

Vote of Confidence Passed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Grand Vizier, in a statement in the Chamber, said that the new Cabinet would observe the continuity of foreign and internal policy. The Chamber voted confidence in the Government.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Severe Shocks at Smyrna.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Severe earthquake shocks were experienced at Smyrna this morning. Several houses in the vicinity collapsed, but no casualties are reported. Severe shocks were also felt at Porto Rico this morning. The damage was not serious.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

There are continued earthquakes in the Vilayet of Sivas in Asia Minor.

Four hundred and thirty houses were totally destroyed and four hundred and forty-two partially so.

The casualties are insignificant.

THE MILITARY SUPPLY MEMBER.

Proposed Abolition.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Midleton asked whether it was proposed to abolish the Military Supply Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Lord Morley replied in the affirmative, and said that he would lay the papers on the table in a few days' time.

STRANGERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Blow at Suffragette Raids.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

In the House of Commons, the Speaker announced that strangers would be excluded from the House of Parliament, until a Bill was introduced making disorders in the House a punishable offence.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Bill Introduced in the Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Denman, on behalf of Lord Morley, introduced the India Councils' Bill. It is expected that the second reading will take place next Tuesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The text of the India Councils Bill introduced in the House of Lords on Wednesday has not yet reached the Government of India, but the main features of it are sufficiently indicated in the amendments enumerated on page 41 of the first volume of the recently published blue-book relating to Constitutional Reform. It does not necessarily follow that because the Bill has been introduced and is to be pushed on within the House of Lords that it will be very speedily passed, though it is hoped in official quarters here that this will be the case. The India Councils Bill of 1892, which was certainly no more contentious than the present one, took more than two years to become law. It was introduced in the House of Lords on 21st February, 1890, and was passed in that Chamber on 18th March in the same year. Its troubles, however, had only then begun, for the House of Commons kept it from sessions to sessions, though the Government of the day promised again and again to expedite its progress, and it was for long periods at a time upon the lists of business to be brought forward. In July 1890 Mr. W. H. Smith, leader of the House, said he hoped to deal with the Bill in sessions, but in June of the following year it was still being referred to as a measure for which time could not be found. It was not until 27th May 1892 that it was eventually passed, receiving Royal assent on 20th June, or just two years and four months after it had been introduced.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Encouraging Indian Students.

A POLITIC MOVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Council of the East India Association have agreed to encourage the organisation of well affected students, to disseminate sound views among their fellow-students and to encourage them to join the Association by offering privileged terms to distribute leaflets correcting misrepresentations of policy of the Indian Government.

Arrangements covering a wide field, including lectures on Indian subjects, are provisionally in the hands of Dr. John Pollen and Mr. Pennington, Madras Civil Servant.

THE HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING BILL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. John Burns re-introduced the Housing and Town-planning Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon.

STANLEY COLLIERY DISASTER.

The Death-Roll.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The death-roll of the East Stanley disaster is estimated at 150.

TREASONABLE INDIANS.

Stricter Control Advocated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A letter to the London "Times" advocates stricter control over treasonable Indians in England by heads of Colleges and institutions refusing admission to students applying to enter without certificates of respectability and loyalty from heads of their districts in India.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A telegram from Washington states that there will be an extra Session of Congress on March 15, to consider the revision of Tariff.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The death is announced of the Grand Duke Vladimir.

[The Grand Duke was the eldest of the Tsar's uncles, and was regarded as his possible successor until the infant heir-apparent was born. Indeed, there have been moments in the lifetime of the present Emperor when it was rumoured in whisper that the incumbent of the throne might abdicate in favour of his more powerful and resolute uncle. Vladimir was one of the most picturesque and striking figures in Russia. He never indentified himself with any of the extreme parties in the State. He certainly did not belong entirely to the Grand Ducal ring which was responsible for the war with Japan, and did its best to involve Russia and Great Britain in a still more terrible conflict. The Grand Ducal ring was essentially anti-British. Vladimir was very far from harbouring any ill-feeling against England, and was, perhaps, most popular of all the Imperial family among the foreign element of St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke during the Russo-Japanese War was at the head of the mobilisation, the one Russian military department which proved itself a success. He will, however, be better remembered as the man who gave the order which resulted in the shooting down of the mob in the streets of St. Petersburg when they were taking a petition to the Tsar.]

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Truculent Tribesmen.

Bad Financial Position.

EUROPEAN WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

Preparations are being made at Dhakka for the reception of the Amir, who is reported to intend visiting that place.

The "Pioneer" says that tribal jirgas, which have recently waited upon the Amir at Jellalabad, have included one or two from the Mohmand country, the Musa Khells in particular having sent in their headmen. They seem to desire a closer association with Afghan rule, but the bulk of the tribe would prefer to have no change made in the existing conditions. As for the Amir's own subjects, the Shinivaris and Khugianis of Ningrahar, their position is not such as to make them anxious to appear in public durbar. For the past two or three years they have paid little or no revenue, and apparently they have no intention of making up arrears. The tribesmen are now so well armed that the Afghan officials dare not attempt to collect revenue by force and the amount paid in is very small. A similar state of things exists in Southern Afghanistan and the Kabul Treasury suffers in consequence. The Afghan Government does not frame a budget, and there is no means of acurately calculating its expenditure; but it is now reported that the large sums accumulated by Abdul Rahman have all been spent. Much money has gone in the purchase of arms and ammunition, machinery for the Kabul workshops, etc., and there has been a lavish outlay on the new palace. Now the financial position is a very unsatisfactory one and economy will have to be practised before any improvement can take place. Orders have been issued to enforce transit dues more strictly and the trading Kafilas are to be more closely inspected. The stories told of possible developments of industrial enterprises in Afghanistan are not worth consideration. There is no money available for such a purpose and the Amir has discharged all his European workmen with one solitary exception. The schemes for exploiting the coal and other mineral wealth of the country generally have fallen through and such petty manufactures as exist at Kabul are languishing.

THE MURDER OF PRIVATE HANNES.

Body Hacked with Knives and Swords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

A Peshawar correspondent wires the following further details to the "Pioneer" regarding the murder of Private Hannes, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment stationed at Peshawar. It appears that the deceased, who was training for some races in the forthcoming Divisional Assault-at-Arms, was known to have left barracks on Sunday evening for a run. As he did not return, search parties were sent out for him and next morning his body was found, covered with wounds, which had apparently been inflicted with swords and knives. His belt and boots had been removed. It is surmised that a gang of budmashes, finding the deceased Private alone and unarmed some little distance from Peshawar, took advantage of his situation, surrounded him and stabbed him to death. The funeral took place on the following morning, and was attended by General Willcocks, Commanding the Peshawar Division, and his staff.

BORING OPERATIONS IN CHINGLEPUT.

Government Sanction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

The Madras Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Industries for the extension of boring operations in the Chingleput district. Sanction has also been given to the employment of six boring maistries on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem in addition to twelve maistries sanctioned in August 1908. Government have contributed Rs. 50,000 from provincial revenues to the funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURI, FEBRUARY 18.

Sir Edward Baker received addresses here to-day and leaves for Asansol to-night.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

The Charge against Love.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The hearing commenced here to-day at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Chitty and a European jury, of the case in which Leonard Somerton Love, aged 20, is charged with criminally assaulting Olive Edith Blackford on the 23rd November.

The accused pleaded not guilty and evidence similar to that given in the Police Court proceedings was then gone into.

The case will be resumed on Saturday.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. W. C. Davis, from leave, is appointed to the office of Examiner of P. W. Accounts, United Provinces.

Rai Saheb Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, has retired from the 26th ultimo and the Hon'ble Mr E. H. S. Napier, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, from the 7th instant.

CHANGES IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

Brindisi as a Port of Call.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE LATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

The "Pioneer" says:—"In our recent statement, that we understood that the P. and O. Company had practically decided to withdraw the 'Isis' and 'Osiris' from the Port Said to Brindisi service, we were careful to say that it had not been decided when the change would be made. We are not responsible therefore for the conclusion, hastily jumped at in some quarters, that the alterations in the existing system will take place in a short time. Doubtless the Directors will act cautiously, and in the ensuing summer they will have an opportunity of experimenting with the service of big steamers on the Brindisi route, as we are informed from the Bombay office that the 'Osiris' is to be laid up in June for refitting. During the six weeks that she will be absent, three through steamers, the 'Egypt,' the 'Arabia' and the 'Oceania,' leaving Bombay on 22nd May, 5th and 19th June respectively, will call at Brindisi and land mails there. No other changes are believed to be contemplated for this year. If the plan that has been indicated is eventually introduced it will, we think, command the approval of the majority of the passengers travelling to and from India, for the vexatious delays at Port Said, with consequent waste of valuable time on the voyage, will come to an end.

THE LATE A. BISWAS.

Public Meeting of Sympathy.

MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, President, and Saroda Charan Mitter, Surendra Nath Bannerji, Raju Peary Mohan Mookerji and Raja Binoy Krishna Deb, were amongst the speakers at the Town Hall meeting here to-day, at which resolutions, expressing horror at the murder of the late Asutosh Biswas and sympathy with the bereaved family, were passed.

The gathering was a large one, those present including Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. Eardley Norton and also the District and Joint Magistrate of Alipore, and Counsel for both the Crown and the Defence in the sedition case at Alipore, with which the murder of the deceased was so closely connected.

A subscription list was opened for the memorial, the Chairman heading the list with Rs. 200.

CALCUTTA MAIDAN MURDER.

Coroner's Verdict.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The Coroner's jury to-day gave a verdict of murder against some person unknown in the case of the headless trunk found some time ago upon the Calcutta maidan. The remains were identified by a Native Christian woman as those of her husband, and this witness named one Faslu, who has absconded, as having threatened to kill the deceased.

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL.

Considerable Damage Done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

A fire at the National Jute Mill occurred yesterday morning, the damage done being very considerable, but the precise estimates are not yet made.

CALCUTTA TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Under Police Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The Calcutta Technical School is under Police investigation, in connection with a receipt for bomb-making, alleged to have been found some time since in the trunk of one of its students, who was travelling by train through Goalundo.

THE BENGAL DEPORTEES.

Deputation to Sir H. Risley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

A deputation, which included Messrs. Surendra Nath Bannerji, Motilal Ghose, and Raja Binoy Kristo Deb, waited on Sir Herbert Risley on Monday, and a rumour is now current that Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter has petitioned Government for release.

EARTHQUAKE AT MOZAFFERPORE.

A Sharp Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Mozufferpore reports a sharp earthquake shock soon after midnight yesterday lasting fifty-five seconds.

Commander Henley, R. I. M., has been appointed to the newly created post of Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta.

News has been received by cable in Ceylon of the death of Lieutenant H. M. V. Barron, of the Cameron Highlanders.

HERCULANEUM.

Reforms in Excavation.

Professor Waldstein's book on "Herculaneum" is full of surprises. Careful readers of the London dailies have been aware that Professor Waldstein has for many years been nursing a gigantic scheme connected with excavation, and the prospect of it has spasmodically agitated the Press of Europe and the United States since 1903. We scarcely expected, however, that this book would let us so thoroughly into the secret; nor did we anticipate that the account of the Professor's scheme of "International Excavation," which he here supplements with an imaginary description of the reformed excavation of the future, would be told in so sensational and dramatic a vein.

The introduction to the book, which occupies about one-third of the whole (if we except the appendices), is devoted to explaining the nature and history of the scheme of international excavation which originated in the fertile brain of Professor Waldstein. Briefly, it is as follows:—That excavation on sites whose interest is of an international character, i.e., whose antiquities form an essential part of modern civilization, should be conducted with the co-operative assistance of civilized nations all over the world. It was part of the original plan that this scheme should first be tested in the case of Herculaneum, which, there is every reason to believe, will prove the richest site of classical antiquity ever explored. The drawbacks of the present system, under which different countries have each their own school or schools of archæology working on various classical sites are sufficiently apparent. Jealousies, rivalries, monopoly of publications, and still more, insufficient equipment for the work undertaken, due to scarcity of funds, are among the most important of these. If Professor Waldstein's somewhat Utopian scheme could be put into practice, and the whole organized by means of an International Committee, directing the activities of all the special Sub-committees, Present difficulties would vanish, and in addition, the greatest possible degree of efficiency would be realized in all branches. Perhaps nothing short of experiment could test the practicability of international excavation, in which the further question of international ethics is seriously involved, but the chance of such experiment is now indefinitely postponed. For three years all went well with Professor Waldstein's plans, in the interests of which he worked unceasingly. The sympathies and good will of the various countries, whose co-operation was subsequently to be sought, was enlisted: the sanction of ruling personages and bodies and the approval of learned societies was won. In November, 1906, the announcement was publicly made that the Commission had unanimously accepted the scheme, strongly recommended it to the Italian Government, and urged that the work should be taken up without delay. The whole Press and some of the Italian authorities expressed their opinion that the matter was definitely settled and awaited only the formality of official sanction. Then followed unexpected delays and misunderstandings: public opinion veered round and finally the official announcement was made that the Italian Government had decided to undertake the work alone. Such a work, to be successfully carried out must inevitably prove an immense drain on the resources of any single country, and now, crippled as she is by the recent disasters, Italy is in no condition even to contemplate so immense an undertaking. At present it is impossible to prophecy how long we must wait before we shall recover the hidden knowledge and treasures of Herculaneum.

In Part I of the book we enter upon sober reality. The reasons which lead archæologists to expect so much from excavations at Herculaneum, which was at no time either a large or specially important city, are set forth at the beginning. The sudden and complete nature of its destruction is the first of these. Ancient life was arrested in its full vigour and preserved entire. There was no time for removal of treasures, as in the case of Pompeii, which perished more gradually because further distant, in the same catastrophe. Decay had no time to set in; there was no subsequent history to obliterate or alter, nor were there vicissitudes of weather to waste and corrode. Further, the conditions of the destruction of Herculaneum are unique amongst cities that have perished in a similar fashion. It was not gradually covered by a rain of ashes lasting for days, destroying, damaging, and charring. A stream of liquid mud swept steadily over the whole site enveloping and embalming. Then again the material which destroyed Herculaneum as a living city had exceptionally favourable properties for preserving inanimate objects, as is shown by the fresh, almost new, appearance of the bronzes that have already been discovered. The outline and sometimes the surface *patina* are in almost perfect condition. Glass has not been melted, marble not calcined, and manuscripts not charred beyond possibility of restoration. It is only needed that an average representative library, of which there must have been many in Herculaneum, should be discovered, to restore, perhaps all the lost comedies and tragedies of antiquity, the lost works of the early philosophers, of Plato, Aristotle, of Sappho;—in fact there is no limit to possibilities of valuable discovery. The chances are the greater as we know Herculaneum to have been, not a commercial centre, like Pompeii, but a favourite resort of the rich and cultured amongst Roman Society.

It does not appear that any attempt was made to restore Herculaneum after the disaster. The survivors, for the most part fled to Naples, where they formed the "Regio Herculanensis" of that city. If a village subsequently grew up on the deserted site it must have been wiped out by the great eruption of 472 A.D. From that time onwards until the 15th century nothing is known of Herculaneum. In the course of the 15th century an attempt was made to excavate but we know nothing of its results. In 1709 the Prince d'Elboeuf accidentally discovered part of the old theatre and extracted a number of statues, some of which are now in the Royal and some in the National Museum of Naples. In 1738 King Charles III of Naples took in hand a more serious and systematic investigation of which full accounts were kept. Many statues, pictures and mosaics were removed, but an immense amount of damage was inflicted on the site. Excavations continued spasmodically until 1779. In 1828, they were resumed seriously and lasted for several years. The official records of these early excavations were never published. A few volumes, only, appeared, dealing with certain discoveries of chief interest.

Professor Waldstein gives a brief but comprehensive account of these previous excavations illustrating them with numerous plates, which include representative specimens of all the finest discoveries, and are by no means the least valuable part of the book. Of the various objects reproduced perhaps the paintings are the most interesting. The skill of the ancients in the art of painting has commonly been judged by the decorated vases which have survived since very few paintings on canvas or wood or other flat surface have come down to us in a sufficiently good state of preservation to enable us to form a correct notion of their original merit. Judging by these decorated vases critics have imagined all ancient painting, in spite of delicacy and refinement, to have been sketchy and conventional, lacking in perspective and altogether inferior to the art of sculpture. In reality the art of vase-decoration had little in common with the contemporary art of painting on a flat surface, since it employed a completely different process. The artist either filled in a silhouette in unrelieved black on a red background, or blocked in an outline figure drawn on the red clay by filling in the background with black. We need no further evidence than that of the pictures which have been unearthed at Herculaneum and Pompeii to establish the art of painting in antiquity side by side, as it should be, with that of sculpture. Most of the pictures and statues represent a good Græco-Roman tradition, but some seem to be of Greek origin and to date from the best period.

In part II of the book Professor Waldstein is again in the higher realms of fancy. Having previously detailed his international scheme, and pointed out the defects of the present system of excavation, he proceeds now to anticipate the future and to draw an imaginary picture of his great project in working order. Excavation, rescued from its "bow and-arrow stage," is here, under the generalship of Professor Waldstein's mind, conducted with the scientific strategy and tactical precision of an elaborate campaign. A full contemporary chronicle and complete photographic record is kept of the operations throughout. Objects likely to suffer from exposure to the outer air are immediately reproduced by photograph or coloured sketch, and are subjected to competent chemical treatment without delay. Telephonic communication is established between all centres of operations and a central office in which a chief or director is permanently established, and great attention is paid to efficient policing. After all that the author had told us of the inadequacy of the present system it is a considerable surprise to find that the "reformed excavation" of Herculaneum differs little from current methods except in degree, and that the difference is merely the natural result of the imagined increase in funds. Indeed the account of "Herculaneum under Excavation" is interesting less by reason of its originality than because of the faithful impression it gives of the excavation of an important classical site as at present conducted. The description of the international co-operation, however, which Professor Waldstein inauspiciously imagines as a 'fait accompli' is a very different matter. We are warned not to consider this part of the book as "merely imaginary or even fantastic," nor to regard it as a "playful excursion into Dreamland;" nevertheless, when the Professor embarks on a sympathetic description of the inner constitution of his happy community, we begin to feel that we are losing touch with reality and to regret that imaginative talents of so rare an order should deny themselves to fiction. Professor Waldstein's diggers, like the workmen of "Major Barbara's" Canon Foundry, live on an enlightened socialist principle; they eat common meals in a common dining room at cost price; read the publications and improving literature of all the world in a common reading-room; listen with unflagging interest to innumerable lectures; recreate their bodies with physical culture, gymnastics, boxing and fencing; amuse themselves, each according to his nationality, with football, lawn tennis, palota, cricket, base-ball, and golf;—only, as the author naively observes, "base ball threatens to supersede cricket as it does not require so much time." At the end of the book the description of this ideal polity works up to a beautiful finish where the imaginary Professor Baumann, on the eve of his departure, addresses an imaginary audience in an imaginary, but touching speech, in which he exhorts his hearers to a closer brotherhood with the nations of all the world.

E. A. R. H.

* "Herculaneum, Past, Present and Future," by Waldstein and Shrubbridge—(Macmillan and Co, London).

LATE LIEUT. MACAULAY.

A Zealous Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

A correspondent writes:—"To many readers the name of Lieutenant A. F. Macaulay, R. E., of Sarozai, in the Kohat District, will convey nothing beyond the fact that this unfortunate officer is the victim of the latest outrage on the frontier, for he was comparatively a junior in the service, and moreover much of his time had been spent in such remote tracts as Tochi and Samana, where, when affairs are normal, officers do not figure prominently before the public, nor make a wide circle of acquaintances. Those, however, who knew Mr. Macaulay will mourn his loss, both as a valued friend and an admirably efficient and devoted officer. His character was not a complex one, and by far the most predominant features in it were his intense devotion to duty, and boundless and untiring energy. At the time of his death he was in charge of the Samana Sub-Division of the Kohat District, where his work included the care of many isolated posts, and of the roads connecting them. That this work was performed with extraordinary efficiency and despatch will be readily admitted by all who have had official dealing with him, and the thoroughness of his supervision was of a standard that but few can attain to. His energy, as said above, was boundless, and to see efficiently that his gangs were at work he would undertake frequently on foot the longest and most trying journeys often in the middle of the hot weather and generally over rough and inhospitable country day after day which would have prostrated with fatigue any ordinary man. He was ready to plunge into calculations and figures for future projects and to sit over them late in the night."

WARD COMEDY COMPANY.

Departure from Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 18.

Last night the Ward Comedy Company was given a most enthusiastic send off in the Jubilee Hall. Floral tributes were presented to the lady artistes and Mr. Ward received a silver cigarette case. Before the curtain fell he made a felicitous speech, thanking the Rangoon public for their consistently good patronage and promising to visit Burma again on his next Eastern tour. The Company sailed for Singapore this afternoon and a very large gathering of friends assembled on the wharf to bid them good-bye.

COTTON AND SUGAR CANE CROP.

Official Memoranda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The final general official memorandum upon the Indian Cotton Crop of the current season, to-day issued, places the outturn at sixteen and a half per cent. more than that of last year.

The final official memorandum upon the Sugar-Cane Crop of the current season estimates the total outturn at ten per cent. less than that of last year.

MOTOR FIRE-ENGINE.

To Be Tried in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Rangoon Municipality have placed an order with Messrs. Merryweather and Sons for a motor fire-engine.

THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS INSOLVENCY BILL.

Mr. Macleod's Views.

The following is the note by the Hon'ble Mr. Macleod on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill.

The Judges of the Bombay High Court are of opinion that it is essential that any enactment for the administration of the property of insolvent debtors in the Presidency towns should be passed directly by or under powers expressly granted for the purpose by the Imperial Parliament and that it is of the greatest importance that a discharge granted by the Courts in India should operate as a discharge in respect of all debts provable in the insolvency proceedings in India; they also point out that an Act of the Indian Legislature would be ineffective to secure for the Official Assignee immoveable property of insolvents situated in other British Possessions.

The Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Acting Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, also consider that the desirability of the proposed legislation is open to question.

The Government of Bombay consider that these objections deserve careful consideration, and must, if held to be valid, result in the withdrawal of the Bill.

There can be no doubt that there are certain advantages secured by the present Act which must be given up if the Act is repealed and replaced by an Act of the Indian Legislature. On the other hand, great advantages will be secured by the Bill which do not exist at present, and which have long been demanded by the commercial community in India. The most important of these will be found enumerated in Part II. If the Bill is passed there still remains the possibility of Parliament passing thereafter an enabling Act, so as to enlarge the scope of the Indian Act.

Now all modern insolvency legislation must be considered from two points of view:

(1) That of the debtor who seeks the relief of the Court from his creditors,

(2) that of the creditor who demands—

(a) the power to adjudicate his debtor on the commission of certain acts;

(b) the speedy collection and equitable distribution of his assets, and

(c) an official inquiry into his conduct.

So that when comparing the advantages which will accrue from the Bill with those which exist under the Act, they must fall into two classes—

(1) those which benefit debtors, and

(2) those which benefit creditors.

The commercial community no doubt consider the second class of far greater importance than the first. They are unanimously in favour of the proposed legislation.

The Judges of the Bombay High Court have not only considered the interests of creditors, but also the interests of future insolvents.

But both on general principles and from experience, it may be laid down with confidence that creditors require greater means of protection from their debtors, than debtors from their creditors. The second class of advantages must therefore be considered as claiming priority to the first; if it can be shown that the Bill increases to a very great extent class I, while only slightly diminishing class II, its desirability is proved. It is proposed, however, to show that while a debtor may lose under the Bill certain advantages which he now possesses under the Act, that loss is amply compensated for by other advantages which he will gain under the Bill.

To deal first with the advantages in class II. It is generally recognised that these will be largely increased by the Bill. As pointed out by the Bombay High Court, there is one setback, for whereas under the Act immoveable property in British possessions outside British India vests in the Official Assignee it will no longer do so under the Bill. However, it very rarely happens that an Indian insolvent possesses immoveable property in such British Possessions. If he does, it appears from the Judgment of Kay, J., in re Levy's Trusts (30 Ch. Div. 119) that the Official Assignee could apply under Section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act to any British Court exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction for an order which would make the Indian vesting order effective as regards land within the jurisdiction of such Court, provided the vesting order purported to deal with such land. The Bill as proposed to be amended will do this, only in such a case the title of the Official Assignee would date from the order made by such Court. Apart from the power the Indian Courts will have to compel insolvents to execute conveyances of immoveable property abroad, the prospective loss to creditors of Indian insolvents under this head may be considered as practically *nil*.

In the first place the actual effect of a vesting order under the Act has to be considered with regard to property of the insolvent which has not been delivered over by him to the Official Assignee.

The Official Assignee may have a perfectly good statutory title, but that is of little use for the purposes of realisation without possession. In the case of immoveable property the Official Assignee by virtue of his vesting order may endeavour to sell, but unless he is in possession he will not find a purchaser. It makes no difference whether the property is in the British Empire or without. If he is in possession in the one case he can convey himself, in the other the insolvent would have to convey according to the law of the foreign country in which the property was situated. Even within the British Empire the requirements of local laws would have to be complied with. But the point is that if an insolvent is honest it does not matter much where his property is; it can be realised or reduced into possession; if he is dishonest, it is equally difficult to get possession of or realise his property, wherever it may be.

In the case of moveable property also, if the Official Assignee has to take proceedings to get possession, he must prove his title like any other person.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie in advising the Board of Trade in 1900 on the question whether Section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 required alteration relates an instance of an Indian Official Assignee attempting to obtain possession of moveable property in England belonging to an Indian insolvent which shows that a vesting order even under the present Act has not always the immediate effect of enabling the Official Assignee to get possession. Mr. Muir Mackenzie says:—

"In each case (as it appears to me) it must be a question for the Colonial Court to which application is made for the enforcement of a claim to property within the jurisdiction of the Court, to decide whether the applicant is or is not entitled to the property to which he asserts a claim; and this principle must apply to a claim by a trustee in bankruptcy outside the colony as to any other claim. I will put a perfectly simple case taken from papers which have been recently before me. A person who was originally English went to India, acquired an Indian domicile and became bankrupt in India. During the continuance of the bankruptcy some personal property in England devolved in England on the bankrupt.

The Indian Assignee sent over to England a power-of-attorney to a person in England to represent him, who in the name of the Assignee asserted a claim to the property. The claim was disputed by the trustees by whom the property in question is held in trust and the matter is now pending. The court here must be satisfied first of all of the title of the Indian Assignee; and secondly, that the property which is in dispute has devolved upon the bankrupt during the bankruptcy; and thirdly, that in the circumstances it is property which has vested in the Indian Assignee by virtue of the general principles which apply to cases of the kind."

Before the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 the question whether an Official Assignee by virtue of his vesting order could get possession of or dispose of property outside the jurisdiction of the Court appointing him, depended mainly on the domicile of the insolvent. It seems doubtful in the case of an insolvent not domiciled in India to what extent an Indian vesting order whether made under an Impe-

rial Act or an Indian Act would be recognized as effecting a transfer of property outside British India, by a Foreign Court.

The decision of Sir W. M. James, L. J. in re Davidson's Settlement Trusts L. R. 15, Equity 383, shows that it would be recognized by a Court of Chancery in England as effecting a transfer of moveable property, provided that the insolvent had adjudicated on his own petition. On the other hand, from the decisions in re Blythman, L. R. 2 Eq. 23, and re Hayward, 1897, 1 Ch. 905, it would appear that the English Chancery Courts would not recognize the title of a Colonial Assignee of a non-domiciled insolvent adjudicated on a creditor's petition. Under Section 218 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 the Assignee or trustee of an Indian or Colonial insolvent residing or possessed of property in England, Ireland or Scotland, or in any other colony would apply for the adjudication of the insolvent to the Bankruptcy Court in England or or the proper Court in Ireland or Scotland or such other colony. This provision was evidently intended to meet the case of an Indian or Colonial insolvent possessing assets in England, or elsewhere within the British Empire and the fact that the Indian Insolvency Act was an Imperial Statute was probably overlooked. This Section was not reproduced in the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, for Section 74 of that Act for the first time imposed on every British Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency the obligation to act as auxiliary in all matters of bankruptcy at the request of another such Court. Thus the necessity for concurrent adjudications was removed and all these questions whether the bankrupt was domiciled or non-domiciled, whether the property was moveable or immoveable or whether the bankrupt had been adjudicated on his own or on a creditor's petition were relegated to the back ground.

Section 74 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was reproduced in the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 by Section 118 and the decisions of the Courts show that any British Court exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction, provided that concurrent proceedings are not pending before it, will now give effect as far as it can to the vesting order of another British Bankruptcy Court. The only difference being that in those cases in which the vesting order would not be recognized as affecting by itself a transfer of property, the title of the Official Assignee will commence from the date of the order of the Court acting as auxiliary instead of from the date of the vesting order.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie says:—"If the laws which are in force in any particular colony are not effective to enforce in that colony the right of trustees of the properties of persons who have become bankrupt in the United Kingdom or in other colonies, it may be expedient to amend the laws of that particular colony, but it appears to me that as regards the general law, the existing Imperial Legislation coupled with the principles which are laid down in the decisions of the Courts are sufficient. . . Lastly as regards section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act, I cannot advice that it requires amendment. The section is used often in practice in this country to enable a local Court to obtain the aid of the High Court or of another local Court, and also less frequently to enable the Courts in the colonies and India which exercise insolvency jurisdiction to obtain the aid of the High Court here or to enable the High Court here to obtain the aid of the Colonial Court. No difficulty has, as far as I am aware, been found in making the provisions of the section work effectively."

The Acting Official Assignee of Bombay has failed to take into account certain recognized principles of private international law and he is also under the erroneous impression that section 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 will not apply to the Courts which will be given insolvency jurisdiction by the Bill. The wide scope of this section has not been properly realised in India.

Mr. Read, the Official Assignee of Madras, estimates far more correctly the advantages which exist under the Act, though he may not have had so much experience of insolvents with assets in such colonies as Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and British East Africa as the Bombay Official Assignees, since he refers only to insolvents having assets in England. He points out that sections 77 to 80 of the Act provide for concurrent bankruptcies in India and England, and enable any creditor of an Indian insolvent to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy in England within two months after notice of the insolvency has been given in the London Gazette, and the Assignee under the fiat would be entitled as from the date of the issuing of the fiat to all property of the insolvent outside the limits of the Charter of the East India Company which had not been taken possession of by the Indian Assignee, so that the effect of the Indian vesting order is liable to be curtailed by concurrent bankruptcy proceedings in England, provided the insolvent is subject to the bankruptcy law then in force in England. Mr. Read says, "If the vesting clause was wide enough and there were no concurrent proceedings in England, I think it would be recognized by the English Courts and given effect to. As has been pointed out, there is no reason why it should not be given effect to in any suitable case, as for instance when the insolvent has no creditors in England. It is only in simple cases of that kind that the Act is even now practically effective, since if there are any creditors in England concurrent proceedings are invariably instituted. I am of opinion that in practice we get very few of the advantages which the present Act gives us on paper as regards English assets, and that it is probable that in such cases as they are now effective they would continue to be so under the new Act, particularly if the vesting order clause was extended to include property wherever situate."

This argument appears to be perfectly sound, though it should be noted that the fact that an Indian insolvent had creditors in England would not by itself give the English Courts jurisdiction. There is no reason why the vesting order in the Bill should not be made as wide as possible, and objections which may be raised in particular cases outside British India can be dealt with on their merits as they arise. A precedent can be found in the New Zealand Bankruptcy Act, 1892 (56 Vict. No. 24) which enacts that "upon adjudication the property of the bankrupt whatsoever and wheresoever situate shall vest in the Official Assignee of the Court in which the order of adjudication was made as such assignee." The vesting order under the English Bankruptcy Act purports to vest immoveable property in foreign countries and to that extent would certainly not be effective unless especially recognized by the law of the foreign country in which the property was situate.

Disregarding for the moment the provision of Section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 the only case in which present advantages will be surrendered by the exchange of an Indian Act for an Imperial Statute is that of a domiciled insolvent having immoveable property in the British Empire outside British India. This very rarely occurs but insolvents often own immoveable property situate in Native States. Though the vesting order under the Act purports to vest property wherever situate, it is obvious that it cannot operate as a transfer of immoveable property outside the British Empire and even in the case of immoveable property within the Empire the requisition of any local law will have to be complied with. Even if the local law recognised a transfer by the Official Assignee, he would find it almost impossible to dispose of the property without the concurrence of the insolvent. The power now given to the Court to compel an insolvent to execute a conveyance of immoveable property in favour of the Official Assignee together with the right of the Court under section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act to seek the aid of any other British Court exercising insolvency jurisdiction should be sufficient to enable the Official Assignee to realise such property wherever situate, whereas the advantages now possessed owing to the vesting order operating as a statutory transfer of immoveable property within the Empire but outside British India are of very slight value. Such as they are, it may safely be assumed that the commercial community will readily give them up in consideration of the advantages which they will obtain under the Bill.

Lastly, it is necessary to compare the advantages which now accrue to a debtor under the Act, as compared with those which he *will* possess under an Indian Act.

As regards the protection of his person from arrest or detention pending the insolvency proceedings there will be no change if the Bill is amended as proposed. As now his person will be protected provided he conforms to the provisions of the Act and is not guilty of inordinate delay. As regards the proceedings for a discharge, there will be a change. Under the present Act he has first to serve his creditors with notices for a first hearing of his petition. At the first hearing he can get his personal discharge, which will protect him from arrest in respect of all demands inserted in his schedule or established in the Court. But judgment can be entered up against him in the name of the Official Assignee for the amount of the debts stated in the schedule as due and of such as have been established in Court. The vesting order still remains effective as regards any after-acquired property. Afterwards the insolvent if a non-trader, provided his estate has paid one-third of his debts, can proceed to get a discharge in the nature of a certificate by following the procedure laid down under section 59, which will discharge him personally and also his after-acquired property from the demands of all the creditors named in the order *nisi*. Still if judgment has been entered up against him under Section 86 the Court may give leave for such decree to be executed. If the insolvent is a trader, he can get a discharge in the nature of a certificate from all demands which would be discharged by a certificate under the Bankruptcy Laws granted under a fiat bearing even date with the insolvent's petition or with the adjudication as the case may be and such a discharge has been held to be a discharge from all debts provable in insolvency, whether mentioned in the schedule or not. The Court, however, can direct notices to be served on creditors and can limit the effect of the discharge as it thinks fit. Still if judgment has been entered up under section 86 the Court may order execution to be taken out upon such judgment. In Bombay it has always been the practice to enter up judgment against every insolvent at the time of granting him his personal discharge, so that a discharge in the nature of a certificate only causes the vesting order to cease being effective as regards his after-acquired property. With the leave of the Court it can always be attached in execution of such judgment.

Further, under the present Act, if concurrent proceedings have been instituted in England, the discharge under section 59 or 60 will only operate as regards creditors residing within the limits of the Charter of the East Indian Company, and the insolvent would have to get a certificate from the English Bankruptcy Court to release him from the claims of any other creditors, by virtue of the provisions of section 83.

It is proposed by the Bill that an insolvent whether a trader or not will be able to get an unconditional discharge at the first hearing against all debts provable in insolvency. The only question is what effect would be given to such an order of discharge by the Courts in England or the Colonies. If the debtor or liability has been contracted or has arisen or is to be paid or satisfied in British India, the discharge of the Indian Courts will be recognised by the Courts in England and the Colonies. It will also be recognised by foreign courts under the principles of private international law adopted in other countries.

If the debt or liability has been contracted or has arisen or is to be paid or satisfied outside British India, the discharge of the Indian Courts will not operate as a discharge in England or elsewhere.

Such debts or liabilities will not often appear in the schedules of Indian insolvents, and even under the Act they cannot get their discharge from the claims of creditors residing outside the limits of the Charter, if concurrent proceedings have been instituted in England. If there are assests in India, foreign creditors will in all probability prove in the Indian insolvency proceedings; if there are no such assets, they are not likely to trouble the insolvent. In any event they could not do so as long as he remained in British India. To counterbalance this an insolvent will be able to get his discharge from his Indian debts, and unless judgment has been entered up against him will be freed from all liability as regards his after-acquired property by a simpler and more expeditious procedure than at present.

Further, it is proposed to amend the Bill so as to limit the power of the Court to enter up judgment against an insolvent to those cases only in which one or more of certain facts have been proved against an insolvent seeking his discharge.

It may therefore be safely assumed that the advantages which will accrue to an honest insolvent under the proposed Indian legislation will be considerably greater than those he now possesses under the present Act.

The principal advantages which will be secured by the Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill.

1. General.—Insolvency Law for India will be laid down concisely according to the methods of modern drafting as compared with the cumbrous and verbose method employed in the Act of 1848.

2. The interests of creditors will be properly protected, whereas the main object of the Act of 1848 was to insolvent debtors.

3. Acts of Insolvency.—The Acts of Insolvency on which a creditor can petition under the Act of 1848 are so limited that it is difficult for a creditor to bring his debtor into the insolvent court before he has made away with his assets. Available acts of insolvency will now be extended so as to correspond with the Acts of Bankruptcy under the English Act with the exception of the refusal to comply with a bankruptcy notice.

4. Title of the Official Assignee.—The title of the Official Assignee will relate back to the date of the first act of insolvency proved to have been committed within three months preceding the date of the petition on which an order of adjudication is made instead of only to the date of the filing of the petition.

5. Facilities for getting possession of concealed property.—Increased powers will be given to the Court to compel the attendance of persons suspected of having in their possession property belonging to an insolvent, and to procure the production of such property by issue of search warrants.

6. Public examination of insolvents.—In every insolvency to which the summary procedure is not applicable the insolvent will be publicly examined in open Court.

7. Duties of insolvents.—The duties of an insolvent are clearly defined by the Bill and wilful failure to comply with any of them is made punishable as a contempt of Court. This is not the case under the Insolvency Act. If an insolvent does not disclose his affairs or assist the Official Assignee a special order has to be obtained from the Court, and the order has to be served personally on the insolvent before any proceedings in contempt can be instituted.

8. Functions of the Official Assignee.—The powers and duties of the Official Assignee will have relation both to the conduct of the insolvent and to the administration of his estate. Under the Insolvency Act his functions are limited to the collection and distribution of assets.

9. Meetings of creditors.—Express provision is made for meetings of creditors and the procedure to be followed at such meetings is prescribed by rules.

10. Composition and schemes of arrangements.—Under the Insolvency Act the Court has no power to scrutinize arrangements between insolvents and their creditors. Negotiations take place without the cognizance of the Court or of the Official Assignee, and it is only when all the creditors have agreed to a composition, that the insolvent comes to Court for leave to withdraw his petition, or for an order to revoke his adjudication. A minority of creditors can hold out for higher terms to induce them to consent, and a dishonest insolvent can escape from having his conduct investigated by the Court.

Under the Bill a proposal for a composition will first have to be circulated to all the creditors and considered by the Official Assignee. A majority of creditors will have the power to bind the minority, and finally the proposals of the insolvent must be approved by the Court.

11. Arrest of insolvents—The Court will have power under certain circumstances to issue a warrant for the arrest of an insolvent.

12. Redirection of insolvent's letters—The Court will have power to order the redirection to the Official Assignee of letters addressed to insolvents.

13. Restriction of rights of execution creditors.—The rights of execution creditors will be restricted. For many years it was considered that only attachments before judgment were affected by a vesting order and that attachments after judgment were good as against the Official Assignee. Recent decisions of the High Courts have enabled the Official Assignee to recover property attached after judgment but not realised by sale before the date of the vesting order, and the Bill will give effect to these decisions.

14. Proof of debts.—Express provision is made for the proof of debts, whereas under the Act, the English Law in force for the time being on the subject has to be applied by virtue of section 40. This has been found to work most unsatisfactorily. For instance it has been held in India that section 40 does not make the English Bankruptcy Rules as to proof of debts applicable.

15. Disclaimer of onerous property.—The Bill provides for the disclaimer of onerous property by the Official Assignee in the same terms as the English Bankruptcy Act.

16. Petitions by or against a firm.—It is proposed to enable a petition to be presented by or against a firm, instead of by or against the individual partners. Under the Insolvency Act a partner residing outside the local limits of the Court cannot join in a petition with the partners who reside within those limits unless he is in jail within those limits.

17. Committee of inspection.—Provision is made in the Bill for the appointment if considered desirable of a committee of inspection which can be given by rules certain powers to control the proceedings of the Official Assignee.

18. Obtaining credit by an undischarged insolvent.—The Bill makes it an offence for an undischarged insolvent to obtain credit for any sum over fifty rupees without disclosing that he is an undischarged insolvent.

19. Summary administration.—The Bill provides for the summary administration of small insolvencies.

20. Administration of estates of persons dying insolvent.—The Bill provides for the administration in insolvency of the estates of persons dying insolvent.

21. Powers of the Courts to make rules.—The Rules made by the Courts will require only the sanction of the Governor General of the Local Government instead of having to be confirmed by His Majesty the King.

22 Discharge of insolvents.—Under the Bill an insolvent will no longer have to make separate applications for a discharge to protect his person and a discharge to protect his property. At any time after his public examination he will be able to apply for an absolute discharge.

At the same time it will be the duty of the Official Assignee to report to the Court regarding his conduct. The opposition therefore to an insolvent's discharge will mainly proceed from the Official Assignee instead of being left in the hands of the creditors. The report of the Official Assignee will be 'prima facie' evidence, and proceedings on applications for discharge will be considerably shortened.

23. Criminal jurisdiction of the courts.—It is proposed to retain the original criminal jurisdiction now possessed by the Insolvent Courts but to regulate the procedure under which charges of a criminal nature can be brought against an insolvent and disposed of by the Court. Under the Act when an insolvent applies for his personal discharge, the Court can either deal with the grant or suspension of his discharge or try the question whether he has been guilty of an offence under the Act. No rules of procedure suitable for a criminal trial have been formulated and the Official Assignee has no voice in the proceedings. Under the Bill proceedings against an insolvent for offences under the Act will be quite distinct from proceedings on his application for his discharge. He will receive proper notice of the specific offences with which he is charged, and the procedure at the hearing of the charges will be governed by certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Signed) N. C. MACLEOD.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major A. O. Lash, 113th Infantry, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Resident at Perim, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., reverted from the Political Department Cadre; Major W. Beale to be Fourth Grade Political Agent; Major C. F. Harold to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent; and Major J. K. Condon to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. M. Kennedy, promoted.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs to be Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police vice Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., promoted.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the District of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge, taking rank at the bottom of the grade vice the most junior officer reverting, and to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. F. J Varley, M. A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, C.I.E., to be a non-official visitor of His Majesty's House of Correction and his Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Acting Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. T. F. Main, B.Sc. (Edin.). Deputy Director of Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 26th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. Roberts, B.Sc., to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture vice Mr. T. F. Main, B.Sc. (Edin), proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S. to be Junior Collector and to be seconded while employed in Foreign Service in the Baroda State.

The Reverend R. Wormell, M.A., Chaplain (on probation) on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date of being relieved.

Mr. G. Anderson, M.A., has been appointed Professor of English and History at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave as follows:—Study leave from 2nd March to 31st July and 1st September to 3rd October, 1908.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, vice Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S. pending further orders.

Leave of absence out of India for six months is granted to Captain S. C. G. Wood, V.D., 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, with effect from 13th March.

Leave of absence to England is granted to Captain A. G. Herbert, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, on private affairs, for eighteen months, with effect from the 24th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. Baker, M.A., M.D., I.M.S., was appointed to be substantive "pro tem" Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th to 27th November.

Mr. J. W. Davison to be First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the 8th November.

Mr. E. Wilson acted as Sixth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers from the 8th November to the 23rd January, both days inclusive.

1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Cecil Gascoyne Howsin to be Captain vice Forest, deceased, dated 21st December, 1908; and Second-Lieutenant Cuthbert Gilfillan Cotesworth to be Lieutenant vice Howsin, promoted, dated 21st December, 1908.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Basil Allen Dubois resigns his Commission, dated 14th January.

Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., on return to duty to act as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, vice Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., and during the absence on leave of Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon in charge, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant A. N. Thomas, I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant A. G. Coullie, M.B., I.M.S., as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., pending further orders.

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, supported by the Government of India, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to retain the services of Mr. G. Wittet as Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay under an agreement for five years from 22nd October 1907.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Exhibition and the C. L. R.

MERINO PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

CONSOLS.

The low level of Consols is a matter of serious moment, but there seems some evidence of the Government broker being about when the stock looks like falling below 83. Still, it is very unsatisfactory that, in such times as these, with so much investment capital available, the price of Consols should be at so low a level. The Government came into office with great resolutions of economy. Extravagant schemes of all kinds have had their effect, and to-day the price of the leading security is many points below that ruling at the time the Government came into office. It is considerably below the worst point touched last year, and years of peace and increase of available capital seem to bring no assistance. It affords a sufficient commentary on the sense of insecurity prevailing among all classes of capitalists and investors. The fears of further tampering with the Sinking Fund also have undoubted influence.

At the moment there seems a more hopeful tendency for the foreign exchanges, and if it continues, some of the gloomy views expressed as to the gold prospects will be dispelled, and we shall see a better chance of obtaining some substantial amounts of the gold arriving weekly in this country. It is much to be hoped that this will be the case, as it may do something to affect the rather gloomy views prevailing in some of the investment sections. Another pleasing feature in our Money market at the moment is a small inquiry for bills on foreign account. This ought to have been more noticeable than it has been. Still there are now one or two tendencies in the right direction. Monday will prove an interesting day. Should the South African gold arrivals be mainly secured here, there is not much doubt of a better feeling establishing itself.

FORECASTS OF THE BANKERS.

If one only takes into consideration the large amounts of available investment capital, one certainly ought to be talking more optimistically of market prospects. The reports of the vaious banking companies have not been very cheerful, but on the other hand the statements at the meetings have been decidedly more optimistic. Some of the chairmen even profess to see signs of revival in trade, and certainly the banks are in a position first to notice any such signs. I naturally turn in such a connection to the statements of chairmen of banks such as the National Provincial, with its enormous mercantile connections in the busy centres of industry. And I fail to find there any particular confirmation. There is a general feeling prevailing apparently in banking circles that, until the Budget proposals are out of the way, a good deal of timidity will be experienced. It is also noteworthy that several of the prominent banking chairmen have emphasised the fact of the unwillingness shown by investors in too many cases to invest their capital at home. One gentleman, the chairman of Parr's Bank, placed the proportion invested abroad during the past year at a figure sufficiently high to be described as startling. But, on the whole, the banks seem themselves to be looking forward to a more profitable period for dealings, and on the basis of current yields several shares of the Banking group look undeniably cheap.

CENTRAL LONDON REPORT.

The Central London Railway report shows that the line increased its revenue receipts during the second half-year of 1908 by £50,307, as the result of the Exhibition, and that the heavy additional traffic was handled at an extra cost of only £5,235. This must be considered decidedly satisfactory. Moreover, what is even more satisfactory, the traffic was dealt with, despite considerable pressure at times, without accident and without complaint. The number of the passengers increased by 5,350,000 during the half-year, and the total for the six months of 21,996,623 is the largest of any half-year in the company's history except the December half of 1902. The directors report that there has been a marked falling-off in the company's daily business since the close of the Exhibition, and they are considering the advisability of again making a change in the scale of fares in order to meet the surface competition. A more frequent service of trains is being provided. A paragraph in the report deals with the bill which has been deposited in Parliament, the chief item in which is the proposed extension to Liverpool street. We have already noted the prudent conservatism of the directors in dealing with the "White City" windfall the dividend being increased by only 1-2 per cent. per annum, £20,000 placed to reserve, and the carry forward largely increased. The auditors still adhere to the opinions expressed by them in former certificates in regard to a fund for depreciation and the reserve fund. They append a note to that effect.

THE NEW HUMBER SCHEME.

The Investigation Committee appointed recently in connection with the Humber reconstruction scheme have been expeditious. Their statement is now in the hands of the shareholders, and in addition to making a report on the position of the company, they submit a new scheme of reconstruction. First as regards the latter. The Committee condemn the directors' scheme, which is scarcely to be wondered at on the ground that it "threw an unnecessary burden on the shareholders and failed to apportion the duty of supporting the company equitably between the Preference and Ordinary. They recommend the retention of the bank loan of £1,50,000, and maintain that it would be better than an issue of debentures as proposed by the directors for two reasons: (1) That the expense of a debenture issue would be saved, and (2) that a bank loan would be reducible at those seasons of a year when the money was not required and interest saved accordingly. According to the Committee's scheme, the capital of the new company would be £650,000, of which £340,000 would be in six per cent. Cumulative Preference shares and the balance in Ordinary. The present Preference holders would be entitled to receive four new shares, 16 s. 6d. paid, for every three fully-paid shares now held, and the Ordinary one new share, 16s. 4d, paid, for each fully-paid share now held. By these proposals, say the Committee, the Preference shareholders are not asked to incur any loss of capital, but only to increase their investments.

MERINO PROSPECTS.

Many leading London brokers in their circulars express the opinion that no advance can be quoted for merino wools at the auctions now proceeding in Coleman-street compared with prices ruling at the close of the November-December series. In the case of crossbreds the finest sorts, in sympathy with merinos, show no change, whilst medium qualities are 5 per cent and coarse fully 7 1-2 per cent. dearer. Before the opening of these auctions a strong upward movement had taken place without any corresponding advance in either yarns or goods. Experienced traders are of opinion that prices were already higher than the state of the woollen and worsted industries warranted, and a further decided rise would only have served to increase the difficulties of spinners and manufacturers. Topmakers at Bradford are a little disappointed that a further rise has not taken place; a good buyer of merino tops, it is said, can now get some slight concession compared with the prices ruling immediately before the opening of the London auctions. There is certainly no real ground for any further advance at present, for supplies are ample. Cheap imported Australian wools are now arriving freely in the West Riding and at all consuming centres on the Continent, and as importers can sell at big profits whilst not exacting the last farthing, it is not surprising to hear of them being very willing to do business. London brokers are evidently well satisfied with the present rates, for they are bringing forward very large catalogues daily.

THE RHENISH TEXTILE TRADE.

Reports from the Rhenish textile centres indicate that some improvement is taking place, but not enough to prevent producers from complaining. The advance in raw cotton has stimulated some buying, but spinners are not very firm and are anxious to meet manufacturers as far as possible. Little business is being done in woollen yarns, consumers being by no means anxious to pay the increased prices asked by spinners, especially as the majority appear to have covered themselves well ahead by contracts placed at lower prices in October and November. In mohair yarns business is quite stagnant, and manufacturers of mohair plushes are complaining very much of lack of orders. Trade in half-woollen linings has begun to look up very appreciably, and there is also a fair trade being done in cotton serges and zanellas. There has lately been some revival in the silk trade, which has had a very poor year; in the Elberfeld district there was a reduction in the amount conditioned as against 1907 of 32 per cent. There is quite a brisk inquiry at present for raws, and as the earthquake will result in a diminished output from Southern Italy, it is thought that prices will advance still, further, though they are now high as compared with thrown silk. There is no change in the position of artificial silk, which remains in good demand. Altogether the outlook is said to be brighter, and it is thought that the coming year will help to retrieve some of the losses of the past twelve months.

WIRE HEALDS.

The use of wire healds appears to be making some headway in weaving factories in Lancashire, and for certain classes of goods at least they are said to be found satisfactory. Up to the present time, however, manufacturers have not shown themselves particularly ready to change from the older type. Their initial cost is of course considerably higher than the cost of cotton healds (about five times as much), though maintenance is said to be less. Wire healds at the Northrop Loom Company's premises at Rishton are said to have run for five years without showing appreciable signs of wear, and as they give way individual wires are of course readily replaced on the staves. To alter the setting from fine to coarse and *vise versa* is comparatively easy, and therefore it is not necessary to carry large stocks of healds. An undoubted advantage attending the use of wire healds is the very considerable diminution of the fire risk. It cannot be denied that the storage of large quantities of such highly inflammable materials as those of which the older type of healds are made may be at least a contributory cause of some of the serious fires which have occurred in cotton weaving factories.

IMPORTANT LINOTYPE SCHEME.

Sir Joseph Lawrence, in his speech to the shareholders of the Linotype and Machinery Company in November last, foreshadowed the early conclusion of negotiations for terminating the commercial rivalry and patent litigation between the company and the Mergenthaler Linotype of New York, and promised to inform the shareholders as soon as possible of the outcome of the negotiations. A circular is now issued giving details of the scheme, and the terms are briefly as follows: The Mergenthaler Linotype Company proposes to purchase the majority of the shares in Linotype and Machinery (Limited) by direct sale by individual shareholders of their shares; an obligation on Linotype and Machinery (Limited) that it shall procure the transfer to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company free from debt of the Canadian Linotype business and assets, including the whole interest of Linotype and Machinery (Limited) therein, the virtual continuity of the English management of the Linotype and Machinery Company; and the rearrangement of territories between the companies. The directors advise acceptance of the scheme, pointing out that it will mean to the shareholders the early payment of dividends of which at present there is no prospect and to the debenture holders the maintenance of the revenue-earning capacity of the company. The directors intend as individual shareholders to accept the offer of the Mergenthaler Company.

DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

By the arrangement a holding company is to be registered in this country with a share capital of £600,000, and the first directorate will be the present Linotype board. The circular points out that the formation of such a company is necessary, as the Mergenthaler shares are of dols. 100 denomination, whereas Linotype shares are of £1, and are largely held in amounts which do not make up even sums of £20. An office in London, too, is required. The holding company's shares will be 2s. 6d. each and be afterwards converted into stock. In this company will be vested the American shares, and to shareholders shares equal to 10s. for every Preference and 2s. 6d. for every Ordinary will be allotted. The circular states that the Mergenthaler Linotype has during the past five years earned annually an average of 23 1-2 per cent. on its share capital and paid 15 per cent. in dividends. On this basis the amount of dividend on the 14,700 shares to be handed over by the Mergenthaler Company would be about £45,464, or 8 per cent. on the capital of the holding company. A calculation is also made by the directors as to the market value of the American shares to be offered, and they come to the conclusion that their value is double that of the English shares.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

A Sad Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 18.

The dead body of Private Asworth, "H" Company, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was found yesterday floating in a water tank in the Cantonment Gardens. Deceased was reported absent from roll call on Tuesday. On Monday evening he was seen near the British Infantry Lines. According to information gathered by the police, deceased is said to have left the R. A. canteen on Monday night with a friend, and after they parted he lost his way and fell into the tank.

DURING the week ending 16th February 402½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 393½ were shipped to China and 3 were purchased by the farmer at Surat and 6 by the farmer at Broach. During the week 16½ chests were imported from Indore and 100½ from Ahmedabad.

CRIME AND THE CRYSTAL.

Some Indian Experience.

MR. F. A. H. EYLES writing in the "Strand Mazagine" discusses the question "Has Crystal-gazing a scientific basis?" In the course of his article he says:—Of the usual class of crystal vision there are few more interesting examples than that recorded by the late Mr. F. W. H. Myers in his series of papers on the subliminal consciousness. In this case Sir Joseph Barnby was the chief witness. He was attending a wedding at Longford Castle, having left Lady Barnby at Eastbourne. Whilst he was there a lady known as Miss A——looked in her crystal and described what she saw—a bed room, and a lady in the room drying her hands on a towel.

The lady who was seen in this vision was tall, park, slightly foreign in appearance, with rather "an air" about her.

"This described with such astonishing accuracy my wife and the room she was then occupying,' Sir Joseph wrote in his account of the case, "that I was impelled to ask for particulars of the dress she was wearing."

Looking again into the crystal, Miss A——saw that the dress was of serge, with a good deal of braid on the bodice and a strip of braid down one side of the skirt.

This description threw Sir Joseph off the scent as his wife expressed regret, before he left for Longford, that she had not a serge dress with her. His astonishment, therefore, was great, on returning to Eastbourne, to find her wearing a serge dress exactly answering to the decription, and to learn that as a surprise, having received it very much earlier than she expected from the costumer, she had arranged to meet him in it. His wife also recalled the incident that was seen in the crystal, of washing her hands. "Thinking I was late for meeting the train," she said, "I opened the door to call the maid to tell me the time as I washed my hands, standing at the washstand in a line with the door. I do not suppose I have ever done such a thing at an hotel before."

Sixteen months later Sir Joseph and Lady Barnby were at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, when Lady Radnor and Miss A—entered the room. During the greetings that followed Miss A—called Sir Joseph's attention to a standing figure, saying, "You will remember my seeing a lady in her bedroom while I was looking in my crystal? That is the lady I saw." Sir Joseph adds that this lady was his wife, and that Miss A—had never seen her before.

There are two cases recorded in Mr. F. W. H. Myers's papers on the subliminal consciousness quoted in the article. The witnesses in these cases were Colonel Wickham and his wife, Princess di Cristoforo, and the medium was one of their Indian servants, a half-caste, named Ruth, who was their children's nurse, and was known to Mr. Myers.

The experiences occurred when Colonel Wickham was stationed with his regiment, the Royal Artillery, at Colaba. The Princess, interested in the girl's powers, used frequently to get her to look into a tumbler of water in order that she might learn what her friends at a distance were doing. Many things, she recounts, which the girl told her, she was able to verify.

One day, the morning Lord Reay was expected to arrive at Bombay and the troops were ordered to line the approach to the landing-place at the Apollo Bunder, Colonel Wickham's orderly, who had been instructed to get out his full uniform and have it in readiness for him to put on, reported that the dress pouch-belt was missing.

"Don't talk nonsense," exclaimed the Colonel, impatiently; "you must be as blind as a bat." But the man was right; the pouch-belt could nowhere b found. In no good humour apparently, the Colonel, who had been looking in every conceivable place, returned to the room in which his wife was having breakfast and said, "Now, then, here is a brilliant opportunity of testing the verity of Ruth's clairvoyance. Get her up here and ask her to find my pouch-belt."

At first the girl begged to be excused, declaring that her fellow-servants would never forgive her should the thief be discovered through her instrumentality. The Princess, however, quieted her fears by promising her that, should she see the face of the thief in the tumbler, she need only reveal the fact to her. The girl looked into the tumbler, but to no purpose.

Suddenly an idea struck the Princess. Instead of continuing to command her, as she had been doing, to look for the thief, she told her to "look for the sahib the day he last wore the dress pouch-belt."

The girl looked again. "I see sahib," she said, dreamily, after a moment or two. "He is dressing; he puts on his uniform, now the pouch-belt. Ah! he has left the room."

"Follow him," the Princess commanded.

"Sahib is getting on his horse; he is riding away," the girl continued, still gazing deeply into the tumbler.

"Don't leave him a moment," the Princess cried.

"Ah! but he goes so fast. I am tired," gasped the girl, breathlessly.

"Go on," the Princess said.

"Sahib is with other sahibs, and there are many soldiers and people. It is a grand tamasha; some great person is going away. They all stand near the water."

"Then rest," said the Princess, "but don't take your eyes off sahib."

For a brief space the girl was silent. Then she went on: "Sahib has gone into a big house by the water. He goes into a dressing room. He changes his clothes. All his regimentals are put in his tin case, but the pouch-belt is left out. It is hanging on a peg in the dressing-room of the house by the sea.

"The Yacht Club!" exclaimed the Colonel, who had been following the story. "Patilla," he said to his orderly, "send someone at once to see if the belt has been left there."

"I wonder," he mused, "if I really left it at the Yacht Club after all? The last day I wore it was when Lord Ripon left for England."

In a short time the messenger returned. He ran panting up the stairs, the belt held high above his head. He had found it as Ruth had seen it—in the house by the sea, hanging on a peg in a dressing room of the Yacht Club.

The Princess, commenting on this satisfactory solution of the mystery of the missing belt, remarks that Ruth could have had no idea where it was left, for she had then been with her only a short time, and entered her service long after Lord Ripon's departure from Bombay.

Soon after this incident the cantonment magistrate at Assigurgh, who was a friend of Colonel Wickham's, called, and was told about Ruth and her strange powers. Saying he was an utter sceptic and that it would require strong proof to convince him, he asked to be allowed to test the girl, as he himself had lost some valuable property.

The girl was brought in, a tumbler of water was placed before her, and the magistrate, through the Princess, questioned her.

"Go to Assigurgh," he began, "and describe my bedroom."

This the girl did, and correctly too, as he at once acknowledged.

"Now tell me what I have lost."

"I see a box; not a large box," the girl said, looking into the water. "It is a tin box, and contains money and a roll of papers."

"Right you are!" exclaimed the astonished magistrate. "But tell me where the box is now."

"It is in a small room."

"Tell me what is in it."

The girl paused a little. "Only papers, sahib; the money is gone," she said.

"Describe the man who took it."

"He is not there; the room is empty."

"Look for him."

"He is in sahib's room. He is a little dark man, with a pleasant face. His dress is white; he has a scarlet cummerbund, and a scarlet and gold turban. On his left hand is a scar."

"My butler, by Jove," cried the magistrate, "and the very man I suspected."

After his return to Assigurh he wrote to say he had found the box as described in the servants quarters, but that no papers remained in it; the box was empty. That was the only thing that was not correct in the girl's statement. The Princess concluded that she must have seen the box in the vision before the papers were removed from it.

"I often found," she writes, "that she did not seem to have much control over time, as regarded past events, though she would describe the actual occurrence rightly enough."

What, it will be asked, is the scientific explanation of all these puzzling phenomena of crystal vision? May not a conversation I recall with Yoga, another well-known medium practising in the West End, suggest, in some cases, an answer that brings not only crystal-gazing, but also many phases of clairvoyance, prophecy, and prevision, into perfect harmony with natural law?

"How," I asked, "do you account for visions seen, or stated to be seen, in the crystal?

"The results obtained by this means and others are due, I consider," he answered readily, "to thought transference, not necessarily from the person consulting the crystal-gazer, but through him from others.

"It is possible, I maintain, for the crystal-gazer to get information you are not aware of, through you, about your friend Brown, and that it is all thought-transference, the gazer getting it, not from the spirit, as some persons may suppose, but from Brown. In other words your sub-conscious self in the first place gets the impression that has to be conveyed to the conscious self, and the vision is hallucination. The use of the crystal is its aid to concentration and visualization."

As a striking illustration of this line of reasoning, Yoga reminded me of the well-attested case of a mother in England whose son, then serving in India, was shot through the heart. At the moment of the tragedy she had, not in a crystal, it is true, but apparently before her very eyes, a vision of him standing by her bedside "The explanation," Yoga continued, "is this. At the moment of death a person whose brain is not injured by disease has a special power of concentration—in one swift moment, for example, a person who is drowning will recall the experiences of a lifetime—and of whom would a person in the last moments of a life cut short by unforeseen tragedy be likely to think most? The person he most cared for—in this case his mother. Transference of thought does not seem to be limited by distance any more than the transference of messages by wireless telegraphy. It affects, either near at hand or afar off, the sub-conscious self, and that in turn hallucinates the conscious self.

"If the spirit of the son had been in the room he would probably not have been visible to the mother's material eyes. Rather is it to be supposed, that it was his thought that influenced her and produced the hallucination."

"All this," I said, "may account for visions of things past or immediately passing: but what of the future that is frequently foretold—how do you account for the vision of things to come?"

"On precisely those same lines of thought-transference. You may not know, for example, that your friend Brown is ill; you are surprised when I tell you that he is or that he will be. Yet you find it to be true. It is simply the case that Brown's thoughts at the time of his illness, or of his feeling that he is going to be ill, have reached the crystal-gazer through you, and he is able to tell you something of which you are not aware.

"Similarly a clairvoyant may tell a lady that there is a man, now in India, who will come home next year and marry her. The lady may think it wonderful, but, after all, it is only the transference of the man's thoughts, always supposing he has made up his mind what he intends to do in a year's time.

"In the same way you may get impressions about a will, supposing a person has either made his will or intends to make it, and to leave his property in a certain way. It is all thought-transference, in my opinion. My theory is that the future is certain to be calculated upon. One's thoughts are as much about the future as they are of the present. They think of the oak who see the acorn; and thus is the future founded on the present, taking shape out of it.

"One more illustration to conclude. The Servian massacre was foretold in the crystal and by clairvoyance some time in advance of the great tragedy itself. The prediction was not, after all, so remarkable as it may seem if you follow the lines of thought-transference, for the tragedy had long been contemplated and had long been planned. Many persons knew about it, and the concentration and projection of their thoughts produced the vision of the massacre."

This theory is at least interesting, if not final. It certainly fits many of the cases recorded in these few pages, but not all. In the cases that are quoted of the recovery of stolen jewels it is just possible, on this theory, that the thought of the persons who took them, and, of course, knew precisely what had been done with them, were transferred to the medium through their owner, who sat with him. Thought-transference is a very good solution so far as it goes, but it does not meet every case. No doubt, if scientists were sufficiently sympathetic to be persuaded to examine the phenomena patiently and carefully, an explanation would be found. As it is, the detection of crime in the crystal, as well as much of the whole art of crystal-gazing, must retain within it something of mystery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	5	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	15
Total	19	14	105

BY THE WAY.

FORESTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Canada is suffering in many directions for lack of water. The streams in Ontario, according to the "Canadian Courier," have grown smaller and smaller, and in a season of drought the water supply is inadequate. The chief cause of the trouble is the denuding the river banks, lake regions and natural reservoirs of the forests which have hitherto preserved, guarded, and maintained a regular supply. In the past if any person saw a tree he proceeded to cut it down. That it had an economic value as a guardian of the water supply was something the settler and lumberman did not recognise.

PROFESSOR HARNACK ON CALVIN.

The memory and work of Calvin having been recently attacked by a Hungarian writer, some members of the Reformed Church in that country wrote to Professor Harnack, of Berlin, for his opinion. He replied, according to the "Sunday Magazine," that he had not time to correct the assertions that had been made, but he added: Calvin was the Moses of Western Europe. His legislation on morals is perhaps the most important monument in the history of the modern Protestant State. Certainly Calvin was not a Reformer like Luther; but it may also be said that Luther was not a Reformer like Calvin. They are precisely two most diverse types of great Reformers. Personally, Professor Harnack adds, Calvin is little to his taste. "But the Reformers were not sent to please us, but to raise humanity to a higher level. This Calvin did."

THE FUTURE OF THE PRESS.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, in a speech at the annual gathering of the Edinburgh Booksellers the other evening, said he was not afraid of the future of the Press at all: He felt confident in the moral sense of the people, when fairly appealed to and he did not believe in those who talked about immoral papers, unscrupulous papers, etc. If they told the people their case, they would soon put down im. moral, unscruplous, and dishonest journalism. British journalism was undoubtedly the best in the whole world at the present moment. What he feared was that there would be a great Newspaper Trust formed, in which the whole power of the Press would be in the hands of a few millionaire or billionaire proprietors. That would not be good for the British people, and he was sure it would not be good for the journalists themselves. Dr. Nicoll added that he "loved independent, honest-fighting journalism, and he hoped that the great power of the newsagent would be used to prevent the establishment of a Trust."

MECHANICAL POWER OF VEGETATION.

A correspondent of the "Scotsman" calls attention to a curious instance of the above in the out-of-the-way churchyard of Tewin, in Hertfordshire. A tree, which has been divided into two or three main stems, grows straight out of the tomb of a noble dame who departed this life over two centuries ago, and has rent her gloomy home into pieces. Strangest sight of all, it has wrapped itself round the iron railing which used to guard the grave, and which is thus now almost entirely concealed inside the tree. People come from far and near to see the wonderful sight; and to them is told a story that the quiet inhabitant of this disrupted sepulchre was in her day a lady of very free-thinking opinions, and had said she would have placed above her remains a tomb that no person would rend.

THE PRESS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

Messina, rising from the ruins, has already produced a newspaper. It is entitled "Ordinie Notizie," and it consists of a single folio sheet of two pages. The first page is entirely filled with the orders issued by the military Governor and the second is composed of advertisements. There is a sardonic stroke of irony in the advertisement of the cobbler who "defies the competition of all his rivals"—for all his rivals are dead; and a similar note is struck in the announcement of the barber who expresses the hope that "all old customers" will continue to honour him with their patronage in his new establishment.

WHAT PROFESSOR CURIE NEARLY LOST.

When the Hon. Sydney Holland, at Sir Frederick Treves's lecture at the London Hospital picked up the tube containing the famous surgeon's miscroscopic eight hundred pounds' worth of radium bromide Sir Frederick's concern for its safety may not have been altogether assumed. While the late Professor Curie was lecturing on the wonderful element one day in Paris he dropped the glass tube containing the few grains of radium with which he was demonstrating, and, the glass breaking, the precious powder was scattered all over the floor. At once the room was cleared, every speck of dust collected with the greatest care, taken to the professor's laboratory, dissolved, recrystallised, and the radium extracted from the refuse again with the loss of only an infinitesimal fraction. The cost of radium bromide is about £7 per milligramme, which would mean over £200,000 for an ounce avoirdupois.

SOME BROWNING ANECDOTES.

When Browning went to Edinburgh in 1884 to get an honorary degree he was the guest of the late Professor Masson. The Professor's daughter, Miss Rosaline Masson, recalls in the "Cornhill" some incidents of the visit. Browning had been to Oxford on a similar mission, and he told the Massons that there was a disturbance in the Sheldonian because of a student's dangling, on a string stretched from gallery to gallery across the area of the hall, a red cotton nightcap, "in allusion to a little thing I once wrote." Next day Mr. Browning learnt that the irreverential under-graduate was to be "sent down." He immediately called personally on the outraged academic authorities and appealed for justice to be tempered with mercy. But they were obdurate. "At last," narrated Mr. Browning, "I went to the Vice-Chancellor himself. 'Mr. Vice Chancellor,' I said, 'am I or am I not a member of your University?' 'Certainly you are one, Mr. Browning.' 'Then let that poor boy off!' And he "was" let off!"

A BROWNING WORSHIPPER.

During Browning's stay in Edinburgh several of his worshippers put themselves in evidence. One lady sent a wealth of pear-blossom from her beautiful and historic old garden near Edinburgh, with the request it should be put on Mr. Browning's toilet table. Attached to the bouquet was a quotation from one of Browning's poems. "This," said his hostess, in introducing the lady, "is the sender of the pear-blossom." "I stripped a whole tree for you, Mr. Browning," he was told. Mr. Browning took both her hands and looked at her kindly but reproachfully. "Poor pear-tree!" he said.

THE London correspondent of the *Observer* telegraphed on the 12th instant:—"The Indian and the Ceylon Associations are sending a joint memorial to Mr. Lloyd-George protesting against an increase in the tea tax."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

Dress for the Riviera has by no means exhausted its interest yet, despite the fact that a steady stream of lovely gowns has been flowing in the direction of the Midi for weeks past. As a matter of fact, writes our Paris Lady Correspondent, there is something in the atmosphere of the Sunny South which seems to arouse a keen spirit of rivalry in the mind of a woman, and when she is surrounded by the finished efforts of the cleverest dress artists in Europe it is little wonder that she loses her sense of proportion and her toilette has to be supplemented from time to time by reinforcements. Taking it all round, however, the riviera outfit is not such an extravagance as it appears to be at the first blush. No tailor worthy of the name would dream of evolving anything but the very newest, and it is there that the first fruits among spring toilettes see the light. It is, besides, an open secret that the pretty light gowns which appear fresh and new at spring receptions in London, and embodying all the latest features of dress, have "done a season" at the "Code d'Azur," and have since passed successfully through the hands of the cleaner, so that their Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence spells obvious economy both ways.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE RIVIERA GOWN.

Some very curious features are being shown in the case of these gowns made for Riviera wear. Instead of being carried out in a sheathlike manner with a perfectly smooth surface, they have strangely broken lines, a plaque here, a scrap of embroidery there, as well as a mixture of horizontal and vertical bands and oblique drapery, all forming part of the scheme. Almost, in some cases, it appears as though the beauty of line and silhouette which the dressmakers of to-day has been training herself to observe faithfully of late were to be forgotten, and the elaborate efforts to bring the figure of every woman of fashion up to the required standard will be thrown away.

ALLIANCE OF "BURE" AND MOUSSELINE-DE-SOIE.

A handsome and original tailor-made design for the Riviera was in cocoa-coloured, homespun, or "bure," as the French manufacturer terms it. This gown boasted the usual high waist, forming as it fell below the hips distinct folds, the effect of which was very graceful when the wearer was walking. The waist was girdled with a band of the same material as the gown, which was passed twice round and finished with an embroidered edge and a deep fringe which touched the hem of the gown, while the coat designed to wear with it was perfectly fitting and was made with invisible seams, a pyramid of embroidery of about a finger's length worked in thick wool and of exactly the same tone as the gown pointing downwards at the waist line. Tiny pleats on the under arm seam fully sufficed to draw the material tightly over it, while the cuff was embroidered in the same wool in close plain stitchery the embroidery appearing again down the fronts and on the collar. The corsage to wear with the Riviera costume is invariably carried out to match and the costume it accompanies. In this case it was designed in self-coloured mouseline-de-soie over white the lower part from the waist to the bust having a piece of the homespun introduced under the mousseline, while above were two thicknesses of the finer fabric, the white barely showing through. The collar was of point d'Alencon, and it is worth mentioning in this connection that all the new gowns show collar bands of a different material to the guimpe, instead of simply continuing the tucked tulle or lace which composes them, while the sleeves was plain and tight fitting, with a little indefinite sleeve above it falling to the elbow.

VOGUE FOR PALE SHADES OF BROWN.

The craze for very pale shades of brown and yellow such as beige, champagne, biscuit, cocoa, and caramel, and the delicious pinkish brown of the inner rind of the horse chestnut shard, is to be seen at night among the luxurious ball gowns, as well as where the afternoon toilettes are concerned. Many of them have long sleeves—the rule being more or less "all or nothing" where the ball dress manche is concerned. In the case of a charming model made for the smartest evening functions at some favoured winter resort, the gown was carried out in pinkish champagne, draped with taupe-coloured mousseline—a very effective and up-to-date alliance. This was fashioned with long sleeves of lace-net, which commenced below the "turn" of the arm, leaving the shoulder bare. The net of both sleeves and decolletage was of a dull ecru tint over pale flesh-coloured pink tulle the corsage being cut into a deep point behind. Below the usual net edge of the decolletage occurred an embroidery in gold and brightly burnished straw colour, designed in a coppery and pink shade, while below that again was shown a three-inch band of gold lace in a Cluny design. The train was rounded and slightly longer on the right side than on the left, while it was noticeable that there was more material in the jupe than occurs in most of the satin toilettes we have seen of late, the back falling in a shower of soft folds.

PASTEL BLUE TUSSORE.

Pastel blue shantung is still high in favour for Riviera wear, and will probably be repeated ad infinitum during the spring. A very good simple model was carried out in pastel blue shantung made in pinafore style. Across the waist a new feature was illustrated by a straight band of the silk about three inches wide ending at the sides the same band appearing across the front. From beneath this band the back fell in tiny pin-gathers, and above the band the same gathers showed so that there was at least a suggestion of amplitude. The upper edge of the pinafore had a similar straight band upon it making a V back with rounded point and the same in front, while the decolletage was filled in by a pretty guimpe of white pique with a tiny pin-point of red, and a high, plain collar, the undersleeve and cuff being designed in the same.

MARABOUT POWDERED WITH DIAMONDS.

Brick red, or terra-cotta, to use the name which frankly describes it best, has been accepted by the conturiere as one of the chief shades for the tailor-made gown during the coming spring. It is, however, a tone to be used with caution, and is only becoming to the brunette who boasts the colourless skin of a creamy that which even heat or exertion fails to flush. To a woman with a bright complexion, or even the enviable "wild rose" tint, a terra cotta gown is anathema, the somewhat had shade of brownish red according very ill with the fresh colour of the skin. Among the new coiffare decoration, long single ostrich plumes of the kind which have been described as "pleurant," with the spines worked in diamonds, pearls, or topazes down to the very tip, are attached to jet or diamond bands, which pass round the head, the plume falling over to the side and almost touching the shoulder of the wearer. Marabout, both as a hair ornament and a hat trimming, is high in favour, the great soft pouffs of white or pink marabout, which supplement the evening toilette, being powdered over very lightly with diamond dewdrops as though a freshly gathered rose, still wet from its matutinal bath, had been shaken over them.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

A CAMPBELL-ASHWELL NOTE.

What a glorious chance Miss Lena Ashwell misses when Mrs. Patrick Campbell makes a hit, and what a grand opportunity Mrs. Patrick Campbell losses when Miss Lena Ashwell finds a "winner!" It was much too bad of the several authors of "Irene Wycherley," "Diana of Dobson's," "Grit," and "The Sway-Boat" not to take their wares round to Mrs. Patrick Campbell; and it was quite unforgivable of the several authors of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Warp and Woof," and "Olive Latimer's Husband" not to take their wares round to Miss Lena Ashwell. What difference would it have made if the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's overworked and underpaid hand in the Court dressmaking play of "Warp and Woof" had been impersonated by Miss Ashwell? And what would it have mattered if the part of Diana Massingberd, the similarly overworked and equally underpaid heroine of Miss Cicely Hamilton's Kingsway piece, had been given to Mrs. Campbell? And I would just as soon have seen Mrs. Campbell's "Irene Wycherley" as Miss Ashwell's or Miss Ashwell's "Paula Tanqueray" as Mrs. Campbell's.

A DIFFICULT CHOICE.

I wondered how long Mr. Rudolf Besier took to make up his mind whether he was writing "Olive Latimer's Husband" for Mrs. Patrick Campbell and the Vaudeville, or for Miss Lena Ashwell and the Kingsway. If it was his intention to write the part of Olive Latimer for Mrs. Campbell, I wonder how often the vision of Miss Ashwell dragged itself across the patch of lamplight on his blotter before his play was finished. Not that this vision could in any way have been an intrusion. Probably it was of the very greatest service to him, keeping him in mind of the fact—if it was a fact—that he was writing a part specially for Mrs. Patrick Campbell! Perhaps he had both actresses in his mind, and in his mind's eye; and perhaps, when he went to bed after the completion of the new Vaudeville play, he dreamt that Mrs. Campbell met Miss Ashwell in the patch of lamplight on his blotter, and tossed her double-or-quits for the play, and won. Upon the dream-o'-day senses of a man like Mr. Rudolf Besier, who is a poet as well as a dramatist, this would have a great influence and effect; it would at once have made him quite certain in his mind that Olive Latimer was born for Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and that Mrs. Patrick Campbell was born for Olive Latimer.

AN IDEA.

And thereby hangs an idea. It is an idea which I graciously permit myself to dedicate to the authors of all the plays I have just named. I will address my remarks to Mr. Rudolf Besier, as heading the group by right of currency. The proper thing to do, Mr. Besier, when you write a play with an Olive Latimer in it, is to make practical use of that lamplight-and-blotter dream I have associated you with, and let both Miss Lena Ashwell and Mrs. Patrick Campbell into your awful secret at one fell swoop. Let them both read it together; and when they have enthusiastically declared that it is the very play they have been ransacking the world for, tell them they must toss for it. It is by far the fairest and most satisfactory way. The winner will feel that at least she had as bad a chance as the loser, and be all the more delighted with her victory; and the looser will feel that at least she had as good a chance as the winner, and be all the more reconciled to her defeat and resigned to her fate. As it is, Mr. Besier, you have in all probability made Miss Lena Ashwell a very miserable woman. . . . But this is only an idea of mine.

HARRY LATIMER'S WIFE.

It all happens in the inner hall of Harry Latimer's home, between six and ten on a winter's evening. Harry Latimer is upstairs dying of typhoid. Olive Latimer, his wife, is downstairs dying of love for Sir Charles Weyburn, the physician in attendance. This is the man Olive missed marrying. And this is the reason—obviously—why she is dying of love for him. Harry himself it is who sends for Sir Charles Weyburn; and when that eminent physician arrives in the somewhat unmedical personality of Mr. Lyn Harding, it is made pretty clear to us that he and Olive are on closer terms of friendship than a fair and open mind would be likely to consider compatible with circumstances. It comes to our ears, and shocks us very considerably as it does so, that Olive Latimer, entering the sick room at a moment when the patient's condition calls for the keenest watching, finds the nurse asleep, and leaves without waking her up. Taking advantage of this Mrs. Gamp-like conduct of the nurse, Harry Latimer gets out of bed and writes a letter to Sir Charles, informing him that he knows how deeply his wife loves him, and trusting that after his death they will marry and be happy. And while this pitiful little tragedy is being performed in the sick-room above, Olive and Sir Charles are having a passionate love scene in the room below. Thank heaven, we have not the two rooms revealed to us in sections, after the style of ancient melodrama at the Surrey, the Standard, and the "Vic"!

WHAT SHE DIDN'T KNOW.

To do the weak, passionate, petulant, and wholly unbalanced, Olive Latimer justice, she does not know that her wretched husband is sacrificing all chance of recovery for her sake, and that he is using those fatal minutes of desertion and neglect in writing the pathetic message which he hopes is to bring happiness to the man and the woman who are wronging him. But she does know that she has left him to himself at a very critical moment, and she "might" know that that is not the moment for a flirtation with the eminent physician. But—another "but"—this is a Campbell-Ashwell character, and all Ashwell-Campbell characters are made specially for ordinary senses to swoon over in the effect to comprehend. [With closed doors, and no reporters or camera fiends present, I might myself be coaxed to the confession that I do not quite understand Olive Latimer.]

TWO REDEEMING FEATURES.

Morally, and so far as Olive and Sir Charles are concerned, the result of poor Harry Latimer's sacrifice is highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it is not the result the dying man anticipated. Instead of keeping happiness at their feet, he has heaped coals of fire upon their heads—and coals of fire, as someone said in an American story book, make mighty hot hats. Olive, full of passion before, is now full of remorse. And the eminent physician is now as eminently uncomfortable as his conduct earlier in the proceedings has been eminently unsatisfactory. How, knowing what they know, can they lend themselves—even though Mr. Rudolf Besier wanted them to, which he dosen't—to the scheme of a happy ending? The thing is impossible. The fatal letter has been fatal twice over. The message of forgiveness, which was designed to bring them for ever together, sets them for ever apart. The noble generosity of the poor wretch upstairs has left Olive, as she herself says, "a dead woman." It has certainly left her a very repentant and sorrowful one: and that is the moral.

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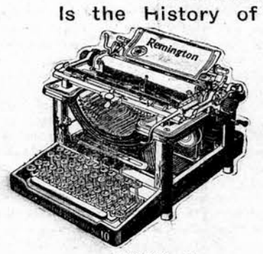
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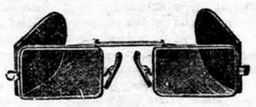
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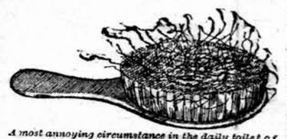
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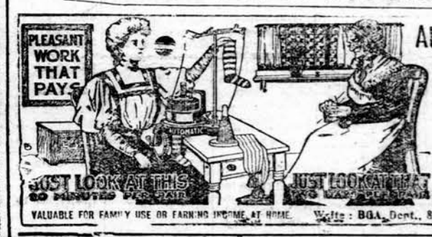
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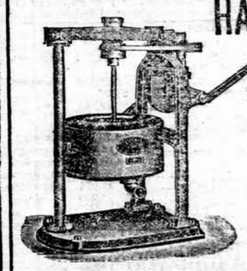
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 17, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 18, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 9/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 3/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	51 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4/87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Sinc	14th Jan.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £1,50,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 75,00,000.
Rs. 14,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 22,30,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 33,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 69,80,000

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Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate)
Received 95 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 5,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 5,20,000

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 3 5-16d. (Min. Rate)
Received 95 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale.........Rs. 1,15,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ... 51,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·14+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·04	5·05	5·06	5·07	5·08
+01	+02	+02	+02	+01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·09	5·03	4·99	4·96	
+02	+01	+02	+02	

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 25,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 22,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... 9,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 5,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·53—03
Do. do. May 9·52—02
} Advanced early on receipts running below expectations and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 7-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·55—06
Do. do. May 9·82—03
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 38 3-8—May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 1-2—Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian.—37 7-8 Feb.-March—Buyers—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed:—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-4 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed,—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 unchgd.
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Dull.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 3½d. Value.
Beef and Mutton Tallow:—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...32s. 6d.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...34s.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ...Quiet.
Arrivals:—
"Clydesdale," "Tonkin."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullions.	2,30,400	London ...	Bank of Bombay.
6 Boxes Gold Bullions.	3,91,680	London ...	National Bk.
1 Box Sov.........	22,500	London ...	Hong kong Bank.
1 Box Sov.........	60,000	London ...	Chartered Bank.
Gold Bullions ...	76,800		
1 Bundle Sov ...	75	Dwarka ...	M. Mackenzie and Co
Rupees ...	355		
1 Bundle Rs.......	1,500	Debai	D. Kevalram
5 Bundles Sov ...	5,400	Busreh......	Sundry Importers.
Rupees ...	8,625		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	14,882	bales.
Wheat	9,963	cwts.
Linseed	4,661	„
Rapeseed	4,074	„
Gingellyseed	7,159	„
Poppyseed	396	„
Groundnuts	2,832	„
Castorseed	3,665	„
Rice	26,158	„
Myrabollams	6,969	„
Cottonseed...	14,880	„
Mowraseed...	325	„
Gram	2,631	„
Joowar	2,214	„
Maize	Nil.	

Bombay, 18th February 1909.

All markets closed for a Hindu Holiday.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The Share Market continues depressed, to-day's transactions including, Baraboni 20-12; British India 5-4; Equitable 59-12; Gopalichuck 10; Industry 9-8; Jumoni 12; Kasoonda 45; New Beerbhooms 45; Peepratand 5-8; Raneegunge 22; Sendra 13-8; Standard 18; Union 16-4; (auction sale); Government Paper 93-10; and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

COAL DIVIDENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The Equitable Coal Company declares three rupees per share dividend for the past half year; the Jumoni Company eight annas per share; the Bhasleajuri Company twelve annas and the Teetulmuri Company six annas.

MYSORE GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

We learn from a special cable, received at Madras to-day, that the Mysore Gold Mine Co. have declared a dividend of 4s. 6d. per share, payable in March, and making a total of 11s. 6d. for the year 1908, or 115 per cent compared with 13s. 6d. or 135 per cent from 1907.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th Feb. 1909 as compared with the statement of 2nd Feb. 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 2. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 9. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,51,72,866	3	1	1,46,65,773	9	7
Other Deposits, &c	16,75,98,319	14	1	16,52,03,327	7	4
Bank Post Bills, &c..............	5,63,708	2	8	5,28,947	9	4
Sundries	14,21,912	7	0	13,83,330	13	6
Rs...	22,12,56,806	10	10	21,82,76,379	7	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,35,54,957	0	0	3,18,91,779	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	34,86,144	0	0	34,73,384	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,73,15,596	9	2	4,79,81,438	12	5
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,54,83,955	2	2	5,50,81,163	13	0
Bills discounted, &c	3,11,75,382	13	11	3,16,29,609	7	2
Balances with other Banks ...	21,63,919	9	6	24,68,284	11	3
Bullion	3,950	12	0	3,950	12	0
Dead Stock......	18,64,923	15	8	18,66,634	6	6
Stamps	18,275	0	6	17,526	10	6
Sundries	4,90,939	3	10	4,80,042	4	8
	17,55,58,044	2	9	17,48,48,813	13	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. / Cash, &c., at Branches ...	4,56,98,762	8	1	4,34,27,565	10	3
	22,12,56,806	10	10	21,82,76,379	7	9

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	91,581	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	5,98,673	Decrease.
Other Deposits	23,94,992	do
Post Bills....................	39,761	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	16,70,938	Decrease.
Loans	6,15,842	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.........	4,02,792	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills............	4,54,227	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	31,271	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	22,39,926	do

Percentage 23·89.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th February 1909. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	17	6	5 p.m.	4	16
Teheran ...	18	1	p.m.	1	51
Suez	18	14	25	nil	25

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

As testifying to the certainty felt in some quarters that rubber prices will keep up for at least the present year, the "Times of Ceylon" learns that six Ceylon Companies have sold their 1909 rubber crop (biscuits and crepe for Rs. 3·70 per lb.) The purchases in all cases were for America.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	71x.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	5
	O. 50	50	1½ „	181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United......	250	250	20	500
Century	100	100	50	315
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,637½
China	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	435
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		255
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	1375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	782½
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas..............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,120
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	208½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta...........	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	203½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,346
Textile..................	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	c.o 14
Rack Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share............	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue..................			300	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	352½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour..........	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining................	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	16
Syndicate...............	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	12½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	60½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

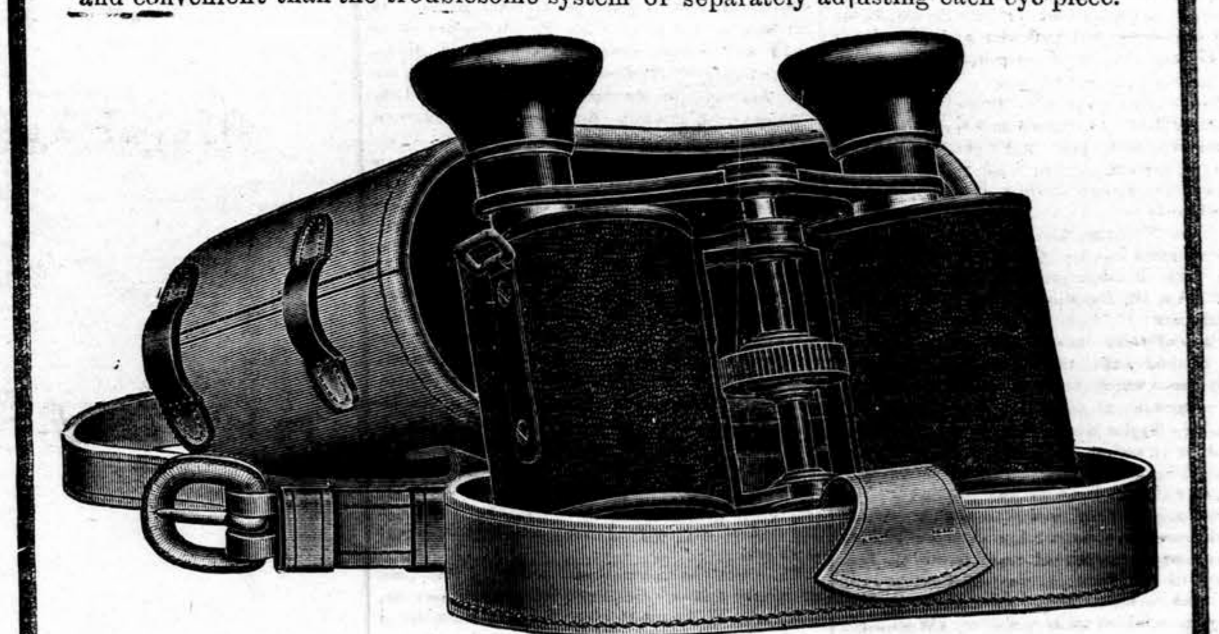
				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba....................	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.......................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish.............	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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TRAVANCORE.

TREVANDRUM 8TH FEB.—Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., British Resident, after visiting Cochin, has gone to the High Range. He is expected here on or about the 19th instant. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Sidney Burn, I.C.S., Assistant Resident, who accompanied the Resident to Cochin, have come to Trevandrum. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, permanent British Resident, is expected to arrive here and assume charge on or about the 24th instant.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalchari, C.I.E., Dewan proposes to go to Ponmudi for a change. He is now engaged in hearing the grievances of the Poonjut Chief, represented by Mr. E. S. W. Senathi Raju, Bar-at-Law. After hearing the arguments, he will go to Ponmudi on Tuesday, and will be absent from the capital for ten days at the most. En route he will stay at Nedumangad for about three days and inspect the Taluq Cutcherry and other public offices.

Last Wednesday the feast in connection with the "maunyaham" ceremony after the death of His Highness the pen-ultimate Maharjah's consort, was held. All the leading Nair gentlemen, both officials and non-officials were present for the ceremony. When the time for breakfast was near, the guests were invited to their respective places. At this juncture Mr. C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., retired Inspector of Schools, on behalf of those guest assembled, said that they were not prepared to dine, unless the Tampis also sat with them for breakfast. He explained that the custom as it stands to-day is that, whenever Tampis are invited for meals in the Nair houses on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, they consider it below their social status to eat with Nairs and consequently do not take meals, but recive "thambulam" (betel and areca nut) and go away. On the other hand, when Tampis invite Nairs for ceremonies, the latter attend the functions and eat in the houses of the former, but not in company with the former. The practice, Mr. Krishna Pillai said, was highly objectionable, and it was their intention not to perpetuate such unmeaning differences. So far as they were concerned, they could not understand that any difference existed to justify their refusal to dine with them. The Tampis were also men like other Nairs, all being put down under the category of Sudras. The Tampis were not Brahmins to decline to dine with them, nor were the Nairs Ezhavas or Chogis who occupy a lower place in the social scale. All were Nairs and ought to eat together, and if the Tampis would not sit with them, Mr. Krishna Pillai said, they were prepared to go away without eating. The spokesman of the Tampis was Mr. A. Sri Narayanan Tampi, son of His Highness the late Maharajah of Travancore. He said that the question of inter dining was not so easy of solution as they thought. They were the sons of the sovereigns of Travancore and their status had always been recognised as superior to Nairs of the ordinary class. They formed the aristocracy and had received certain rights and privileges from the sovereigns of the State, and they owed their entire position and status to the Royal House of the State. As such the long-standing custom of their separate eating could not be given up without the express sanction and permission of H. H. the Maharajah. In the meanwhile Mr. T. Sankaran Tampi, of the Thiruvattar Ammaveedu, was sent for, and he also argued in the same strain and said that the question of inter-dining should be deferred for consideration, especially as H. H. the Maharajah had to be consulted, and nothing could be done without broaching the subject first to His Highness. The other Nair gentlemen did not accept the explanations offered and insisted on the Tampis eating with them.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 14th Feb.—The Dewan left Bangalore yesterday evening on a tour in the famine affected districts.

The Y.M.C.A. is holding special meetings, commencing from to-day, in a pandal which has been erected near the Gymkhana hockey ground.

The Gymkhana has arranged for a Skittle Gymkhana to take place on the Ulsoor ground on Thursday, the 18th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

On Friday ten Mahomedans were punished with fines aggregating Rs. 105, by the Second Magistrate, on charge of gambling. The B Division raided a house in Cockburn Road and detected them with cards, dice, etc., and Rs. 40, the proceeds of the gambling.

The new arrangements for the amalgamation of the three branches of St. John's Church Parish Schools are to come into effect from the 1st March, and it is confidently hoped that a brighter future is in store for the schools from the new scheme of working. The Rev. W. A. Lowsley is giving the matter his earnest attention and hopes to succeed in providing means by which the people of the parish can obtain a sound education up to the primary standard for their children.

A woman met her death on Friday morning on the outskirts of Cleveland Town from fracture of the skull. She was drawing water from a well when she lost her balance and fell receiving severe injuries to her head from the walls of the well. She only survived the accident a few hours, dying at the Lady Curzon Hospital. A little girl of Blackpully also died at the Lady Curzon Hospital on Thursday from burns she had received by the accidental explosion of some fireworks. The verdict of the inquest held in both these cases was "accidental death."

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 14th Feb.—I am glad to be able to state that for over a week there have been no plague attacks, and the disease is now well under control in this Station.

The fourth annual meeting of the Coimbatore Y. M. C. A. was held last week in the Lutheran Mission School building, now occupied by the Association. There was a large audience, including Mr. R and the Misses Stanes, the Rev. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. E. H. Elliot, Mr. W. A. Stephens and Mr. M. Kannan. The Rev. L. P. Larsen, M.A., Student Secretary of the Madras Y. M. C. A., and Mr. G. S. Eddy also especially attended the meeting. Mr. W. M. Theobald was in the chair.

The proceedings began with a prayer; and the Report of the Secretary, Mr. F. J. Stanes, was a record of good work done during the year 1908. In spite of the large number of members who have left the Station, there has been an increase in strength, and there were 55 members at the end of the year. The religious work of the Association has been regularly maintained. The Building Committee has Rs. 1,100 on hand at the beginning of the year and a promise for Rs. 360. During the year a Special Committee was formed to arrange for a shorthand class and for athletics, and efforts will be made to develop this branch of the work during the year.

The Rev. L. P. Larsen then delivered an interesting address on "Strong Men," in the course of which he pointed out how India needed strong men at present. There were hard struggles for the individual to face in his own personal life. In domestic life, also, there were difficult and delicate problems to be solved; and the development of the national life called at the present moment more than ever, for strong men. The Y. M. C. A. desired to help in this great work of finding and developing strong men. Mr. G. S. Eddy also addressed the meeting, and after a few remarks by the Chairman and the Benediction, the meeting terminated.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 14th Feb.—There is still nothing to complain of in the weather, as the pleasantest of climatic conditions prevail and the temperature is no higher than it was a fortnight ago. Indeed, it is maintained by many old residents that it is the coldest February they can remember, and, considering the failure of the monsoon, it is certainly far pleasanter than we had any right to expect. The East wind helps the general dryness and increases the dust, but keeps the temperature much lower than it would otherwise be.

There was a last Volunteer Parade on Friday at which Mr. Henry Taylor was present and he is very pleased with all he has seen of the movement during his stay here. His firm is most generous in presenting handsome prizes, providing ranges, and in every way offering all possible encouragement to its men to become Volunteers and good shots, and they deserve some return for the interest they take in the movement, which they would like to take the form of increased membership. There have been several large private farewell dinners to Mr. Taylor during the week and his departure is much regretted, but after a pleasant visit he carries away the good wishes of all till he is here once again.

The Mounted Rifles were "At Home" last evening at the Goose Tank, where they have had a week-end Camp for some weeks past, and a goodly number of their friends arrived in time to see the finish of the last of a series of point-to-point races which have been held lately.

Mr. C. W. Mathews, who has been the winner of all, was presented by Mr. Henry Taylor, who was present, with a handsome silver cup, which was the first prize, Mr. Bowring securing a smaller cup as second prize.

After an enjoyable tea on the ground most of the guests motored back to the Club for the usual Saturday dance which broke up a little earlier than usual on account of a farewell dinner which was given to Mr. Taylor later in the evening. Covers were laid for 42 and an enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Taylor's health was proposed by Dr. O'Donnell, drunk with musical honours and responded to by Mr. Taylor in a vigorous speech in which he dwelt on the pleasure it always gave him to visit the Field and the enjoyment he derived from seeing the capable way in which work was carried on by the officers and men here. He regretted his near departure, which takes place on Wednesday next, but said that important business awaited his presence in Australia, and concluded by wishing all present continued good-luck and prosperity. Captain Kidd, Adjutant of the Volunteers, rose to speak on the Volunteer movement, which he said he considered did not receive as much support on the Field as it might, as though it was a large body, there were, he was sorry to say, still many who had not joined it. He considered it the duty of every man to learn to shoot straight and to be ready to make himself useful in any emergency that might arise, and he hoped that the erring ones would be brought to share his view, and become members of a gallant body of men. Numerous healths were drunk and toasts proposed, and it was midnight before the guests adjourned to bridge, billiards and poker.

Mr. Taylor leaves on Wednesday for Colombo en route for Australia, accompanied by Mr. Bullen, Superintendent of Ooregum, who is going on a holiday.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 11th Feb.—The Resident returned yesterday from his tour in Coorg, and left for Bangalore to-day.

In connection with the disturbance at Nanjangud on the last day of the Mohurrum the Police have arrested six persons as being the chief men implicated. The Reserve Police are still stationed in the town and are patrolling the streets.

In order to relieve the congestion in the Fort, over ninety houses round the Fort wall will be demolished before the close of the present official year. Rs. 90,000 will be spent in giving compensation to the owners of the houses.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 13th Feb.—Mrs Boesinger is arranging to have a Concert and Pianola recital at Misquith's Music Rooms, during the last week in this month. Vocal and instrumental items will be contributed by local amateur talent now in the Station.

The tablet to be erected to the memory of the late Major-General G. Simpson, C.B., who was for many years Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, will be unveiled after the second lesson at the morning Service at St. Stephen's Church to-morrow, by the Reverend C. Breay, M. A., Chaplain.

Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, returned to headquarters during the week. Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., the new Collector, is expected to arrive here on the 14th instant, and will assume charge from Mr. Robertson about the end of the month, when the latter proceeds on leave.

All is well in the Camp. Except for a fatal case of plague in a Mahomedan gentleman's house at the eastern end of Edayar Street, there has been nothing in the town yesterday and to-day. There has been an attack of plague in Ganapathi, a village five milles from Coimbatore, and the patient has been segregated.

I have already referred to the piece of water between the Willow Bund and the Railway Bund and the offensive smell that emanates therefrom. At a meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council today, on the motion of the Rev. A. N. C. Storrs, it was resolved to address Government with a view to having this piece of water filled in.

Many changes and improvements are being made in the public gardens and the gardens attached to Government House. Mr. Butcher, the acting Curator, is unsparing in his efforts to help amateur gardeners, and there is little doubt that much interest will be evinced in the Agri-Horticultural Show this season, the list of exhibits for which prizes are offered being already available, and the date of the Show fixed for the 29th May.

It will be remembered that the Ootacamund Municipal Council asked permission of Government to sell by outright auction certain selected sites in the plot reserved for house sites at Kandal and to permit the Council to erect a line of model bazaars there. Government have approved of the sale of certain of these sites by outright auction, subject to the payment of the usual Government assessment. With reference to the proposed expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on model bazaars, Government have asked the Council to send up this proposal separately.

At a meeting of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association, held yesterday, at the Collector's Office, the proposed new Rules for the conduct of business were considered in Committee.

Mr. Kinloch, of Kotagiri, having again raised the question of the inequality of the present rates charged for licenses and asked that the meeting should point out to Government that the visitor license holder was undertaxed, in view of the proposal as to the limitation of game to be shot under each of the several licenses still being before Government, the Meeting resolved to defer the question until Government had first disposed of the proposal as to the restriction of the number of game to the different licenses.

It was proposed that certain localities in the Nilgiri-Wynaad should be preserved against small game shooting. A Resolution was passed, asking the Honorary Secretary to prepare a map, showing the localities in the plateau to which the restrictions of small game should apply.

The Meeting was of opinion that it was very necessary that an Inspector of Game Preservation should be appointed on the Coonoor and Kotagiri side, and the Honorary Secretary was asked to submit proposals in this connection, with a view to securing an expression of opinion from all members of the Committee.

The Meeting desired the Honorary Secretary to continue, if possible, the arrangements for the introduction of jungle fowl on the plateau.

TRICHENDUR.

Trichendur, 12th Feb.—The Thanthiri Potthi and his party commenced 'homum' and other ceremonies on Sunday, the 31st January, in this ancient shrine. On the 7th instant the 'Sakthi' in the old image was abstracted in a 'Kumbham.' The image was then removed and placed for eternal rest in an underground cave within the temple premises, after performance of the ceremonial obsequies! Soon after, the new image which had, after its grand processional arrival from Tinnevelly, been placed in grain for a day and in water for two days, underwent purification amidst the chanting of 'Mantrams' and Vedic hymns, and was then left side by side with the 'Kumbham' on a cot most lavishly and superbly upholstered, for the magnetic current to pervade it. When Monday, the 8th instant dawned, people were busy observing the sun rise, or applying to the telegraph office or to friends with chronometers, to be certain about the auspicious time for installation. At about 12-10 (Madras time) the ceremony was performed, amidst devout acclamations of joy indescribable, by fixing the image in the pedestal, and by bathing it with the 'Sakthi' water in the 'Kumbham.' From that night the 'sanctum sanctorum' of the temple was closed, there being left inside three lights in addition to flowers, sandal, etc., and the room remained closed until yesterday morning. The belief is that 'Devas' perform 'puja' during the three days and no man, therefore, ought to enter. There was grand 'Abishegam' all yesterday, and procession of Sree Shanmukar at night, the latter ending at 4 o'clock this morning. The event has made a deep impression on the thousands who attended.

The shock the accident had caused in this time of scarcity and of decadence of religious fervour, made the people sceptical as to the possibility of renovation within a reasonable time. That renovation has, however, become an accomplished fact within forty days of the occurrence, and has evoked from all feelings of the deepest attachment to the British throne and British Government, the freedom, ease, religious liberty enjoyed under their auspices coupled with the material comforts, such as the railway, telegraph and steam navigation, conferred by them having helped in the accomplishment of this work. Every precaution had been taken by the authorities for the safety of persons attending the ceremony and their property, the Divisional Officer, Mr. Cox, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police being in camp here from the 8th instant.

As to the financial aspect, Rs. 80,000 has been received by contribntions besides silks, clothes and gold of great value, and Rs. 20,000 more is expected. Brahmins, non-Brahmins and the poor are fed daily.

PARVATIPUR.

Parvatipur, 13th Feb.—Under the auspices of the Vizagapatam District Agricultural Association, a Cattle Show was held at Parvatipur, presided over by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Collector of the District. The Show was in many respects a great success. The first "shroffing" began on the 11th instant and ended before the afternoon of the 12th instant. The total number of animals admitted was 600, while the number of rejected animals was only 55. The judging of the exhibits was done by a number of respectable local ryots and landholders, superintended by Lieutenant-Colonel Gunn, of the Civil Veterinary Department. Prizes were awarded this morning, a detailed list of which will be sent in a subsequent letter.

At the general meeting presided by Mr. Campbell on the same morning, the Honorary Secretary read the annual report of the Association, from which I extract the following:—

Last year, after the transferring of the headquarters from Vizianagaram to Vizagapatam, it was thought best to form Sub-Committees in the various Divisions of the District for the purpose of collecting subscriptions on behalf of the District Association. But the idea was subsequently given up, and Branch Associations were started, each with a distinct constitution of its own. The question of affiliation of the Societies was taken up this year, and the Branch Associations of Parvatipur, Anakapalli, Chodavaram, Ellamanchili and Narasipatam have accordingly been affiliated to our Association.

The Executive Committee was strengthened by the addition of more members, chiefly residing at Vizagapatam. During the year under report five meetings of the Committee were held, wherein various questions connected with the working of the Society were discussed and settled early in June, 1908. The Committee resolved to run the Cattle Show this time at Parvatipur on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd instant of the current month, but owing to H. E. the Governor's visit to the District, these dates had to be afterwards altered to the present ones, the 11th, 12th and 13th February, 1909. Appeals were sent soliciting donations towards the Show, and the Society's thanks are due to H. H. the Maharajah Kumarika, of Vizianagaram, to Maharanee Lady Gajapati Rao, the Maharajah of Bobbili, the Hon. the Rajah of Kuropam and others for their generous help.

The funds of the Association are invested in the Bimlipatam Branch of the Madras Bank. The balance in the Bank on the 1st of January, 1909, was Rs. 921-6-6. Out of this Rs. 628-8-3 was recently drawn for the present Show, leaving a surplus of Rs. 292-4-3.

Dewan Bahadur B. Narayanamoorthy Pantulu tried turmeric, mango and ginger in his garden on the Beach in Vizagapatam and the results have satisfactorily shown that these roots thrive well in a sandy soil. Mr. D. Narsinga Rao, retired Salt Inspector, besides other things, cultivated seven sorts of paddy, to wit, 'pachabhogam,' 'samudravalli,' 'kesari,' 'dadkhan,' 'maharajah bhogam,' and 'banku.' He sowed nine 'kunchams' of 'dadkhani' and reaped 480 'kunchams' of paddy, chiefly by well-irrigation. This shows that this variety of paddy, if tried in other parts of the District, will probably yield very encouraging results. The Branch Association of Parvatipur and Viravalli are also doing good work in the way of obtaining seeds from the Central Agricultural Committee and distributing them among their ryot members.

In conclusion, the Society offers its hearty thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Gunn and his veterinary staff, who were so instrumental in making this Show a success, to the local Committee that kindly made the preliminary arrangements, and last, not least, to Mr. P. B. Arbuthnot for all the trouble he has been taking in the various Shows held by the Association. His presence at the present Show and the interest he has taken have gone far to make the Show a success. Mr. V. Linganmurti Pantulu, member of the local Committee, also deserves our thanks for the excellent boarding arrangements he has made for our visitors.

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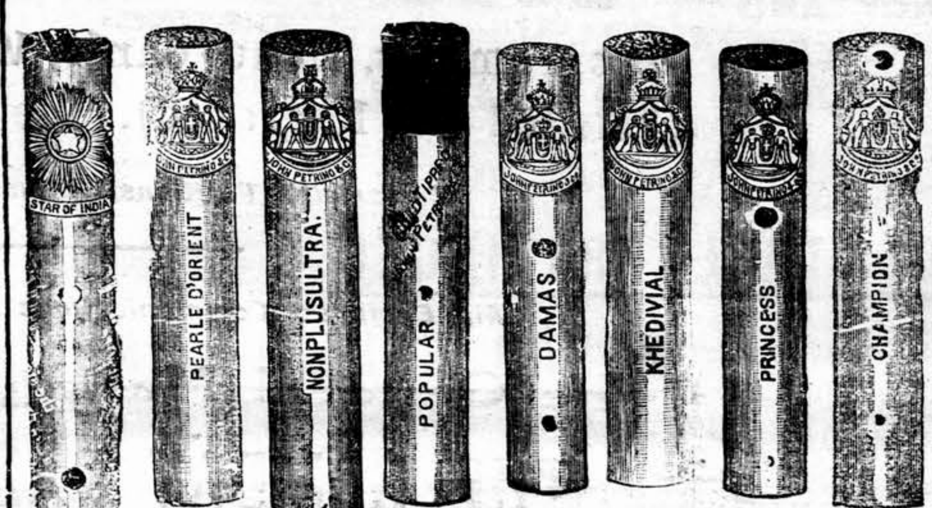
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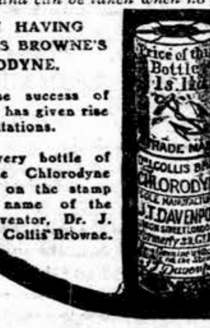
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